

1990

CENSUS OF
POPULATION
AND HOUSING

SERIES CPH (3)

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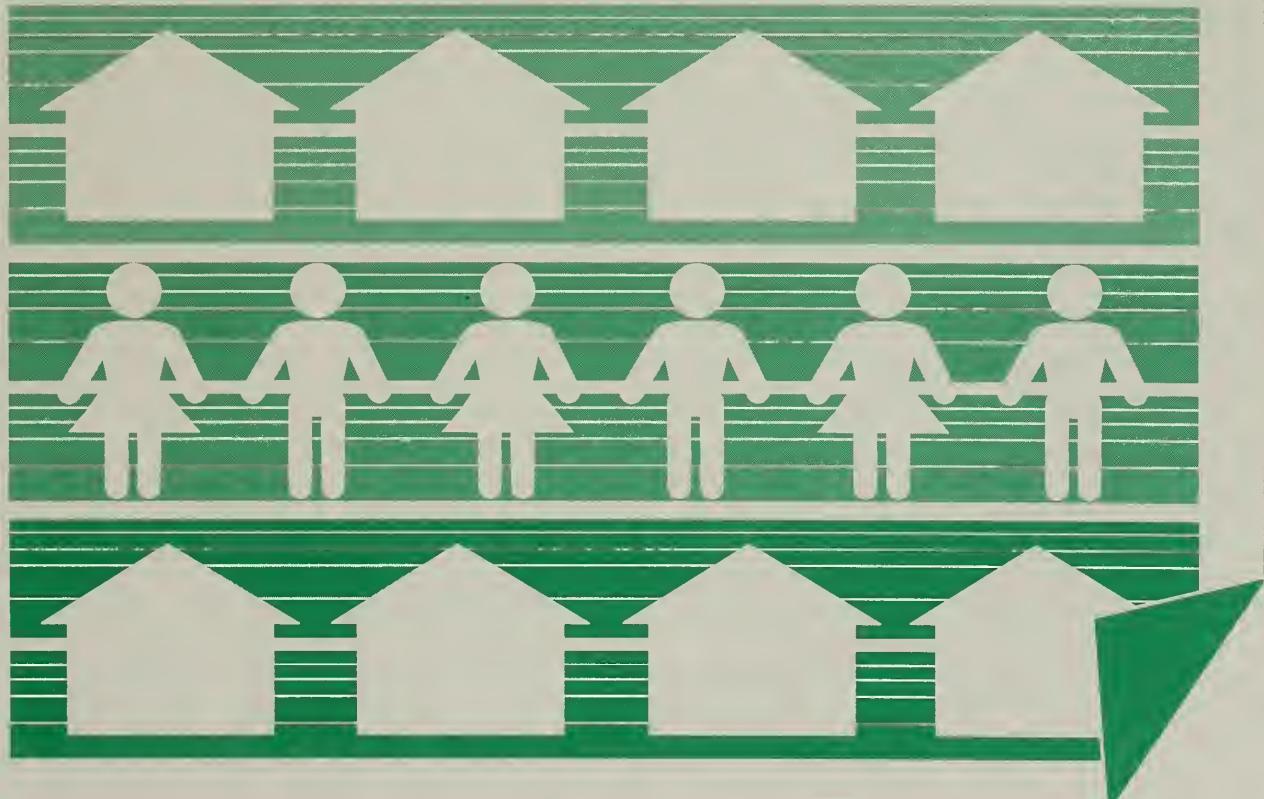
CENSUS '90



1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Population and Housing
Characteristics for
Census Tracts and Block
Numbering Areas

Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA

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1990 Census of
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**Population and Housing
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Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA

Issued June 1993



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Economics and Statistics Administration
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for Economic Affairs

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CONTENTS

	Page
List of Statistical Tables	iv
How to Use This Census Report.....	I-1
Table Finding Guide.....	II-1
User Notes	III-1
List of Census Tract Reports and Census Tract Comparability Tables.....	IV-1
Statistical Tables (For detailed list of statistical tables, see page iv.)	1
APPENDIXES	
A. Area Classifications	A-1
B. Definitions of Subject Characteristics	B-1
C. Accuracy of the Data.....	C-1
D. Collection and Processing Procedures.....	D-1
E. Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages	E-1
F. Data Products and User Assistance	F-1
G. Maps	G-1

LIST OF STATISTICAL TABLES

[An asterisk (*) indicates that the table was omitted because there were no qualifying geographic area(s) or population group(s)]

Table	Page	Table	Page
1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	1	12. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	25
2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	7	13. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	26
3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	8	14. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	27
4. General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	9	15. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	28
5. General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	10	16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	29
6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	11	17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	33
7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	12	18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	39
8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	13	19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	45
9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	17	20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	51
10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	23	21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	52
11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	24		

Table	Page	Table	Page
22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	53	33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	69
23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	54	34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	75
24. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	55	35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	76
25. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	56	36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	77
26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	57	37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	78
27. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	58	38. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	79
28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	59	39. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	80
29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	60	40. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	81
30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	61	41. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	82
31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	62	42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	83
32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	63	43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	84

Table	Page	Table	Page
44. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990	85	45. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	86
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	87

HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

CONTENTS

Contents of the Appendixes	I-3
Census Tract Comparability Tables	I-3
How to Find Race/Hispanic Origin Detail and Subject-Matter Data	I-1
How to Use the Statistical Tables	I-2
User Notes	I-3

INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix E.]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
Class of worker	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
Court adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	..	..	..	..	..	..
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	..	..	..	..	..	..
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	..	..	..	..	..	..
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Mileage included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Urban, rural, and farm residence (housing units)	32	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	..	..	..	..	..	..

.. Not applicable for this report.

HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) heading, (2) boxhead, (3) stub, and (4) data field. A typical census report table is illustrated below.

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a spanner appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

The *stub* is located at the left edge of the table. It includes a listing of line or row captions or descriptions. At the top of the stub is the *stubhead*. The stubhead is considered to be an extension of the table title and usually shows generic geographic area designations and restrictions.

In the stub, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a *sidehead*. The sidehead, similar to a spanner, describes and classifies the stub entries following it. The use of indentation in a stub indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total. The unit of measure, such as dollars, is shown when it is not clear from the general wording of the data line.

The *data field* is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the boxhead to the bottom of the table and from the right of the stub to the right-hand edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

The following symbols are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A dash “-” represents zero, a figure that rounds to less than 0.1, or a percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots “...” mean not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.
- The prefix “r” indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger “†” next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the "User Notes" section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing*

PARTS OF A STATISTICAL TABLE									
Heading	Table number and title		Headnote		Column head		Spanner		
Stubhead	The Data Where and How		Boxhead		Boxhead		Boxhead		
Stub	Data field		Data field		Data field		Data field		
Sidehead	28 ALASKA	SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS		Report title					
	Page number and State name								

Unit Counts report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "-" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.

- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new

numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDICES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.

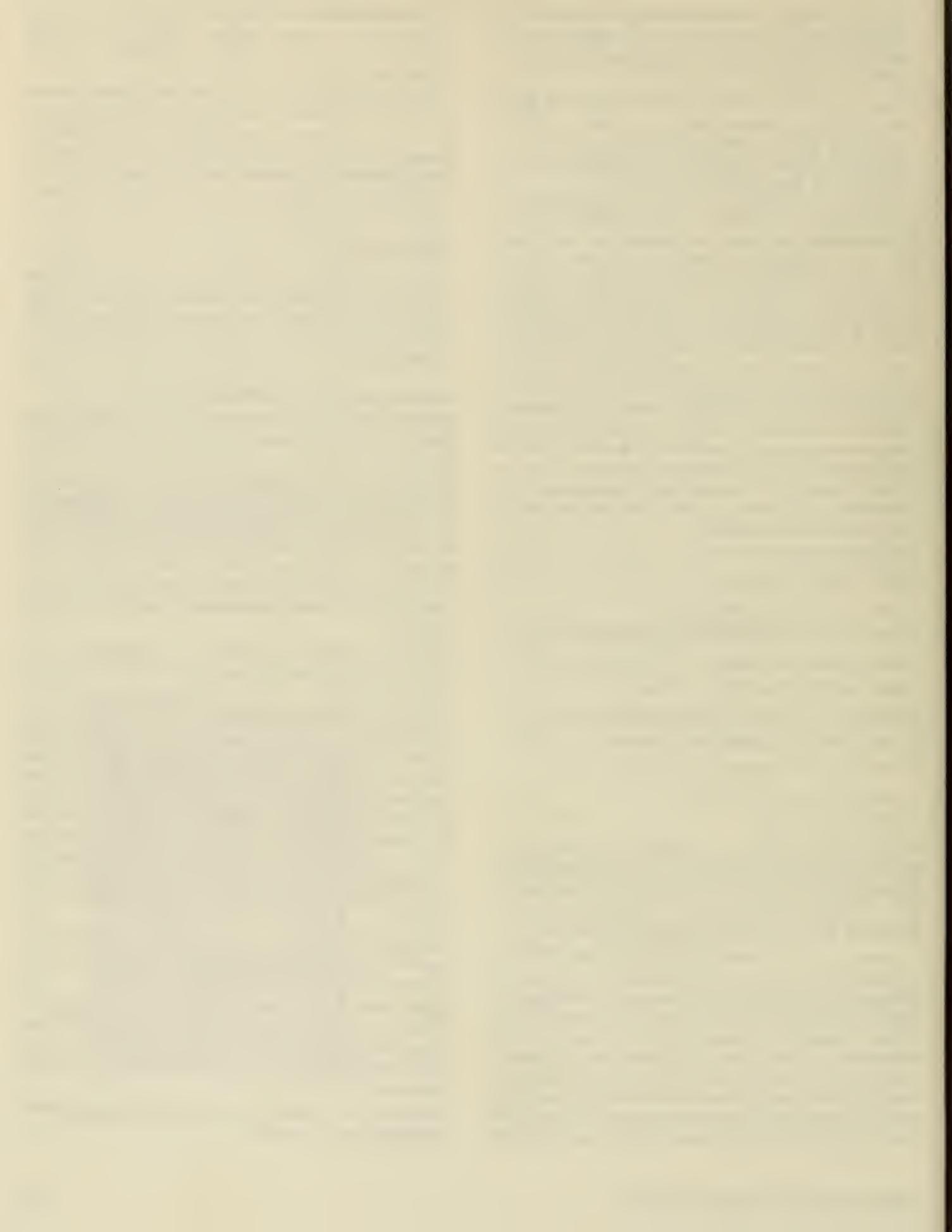


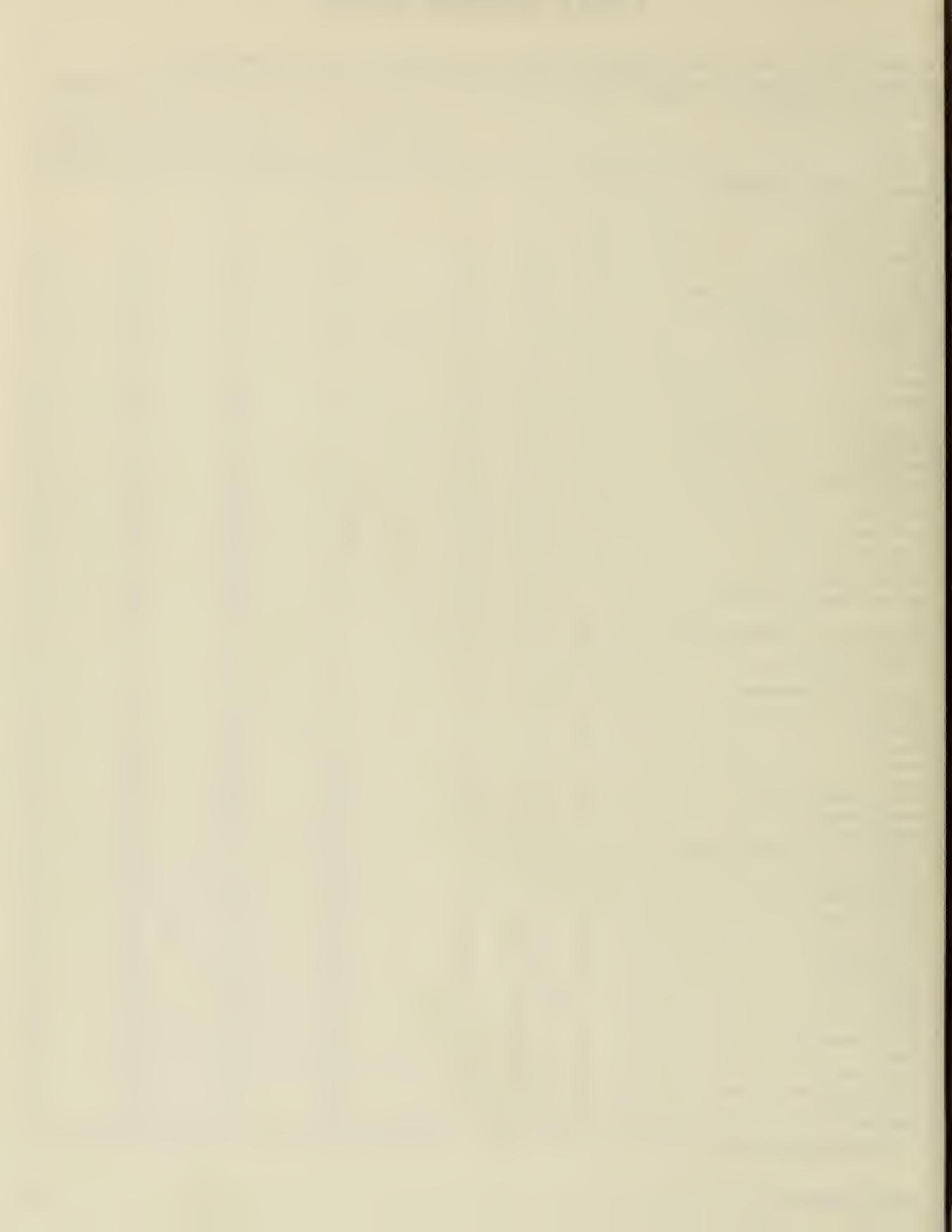
TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B.]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin.....	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status.....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation.....	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989.....	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons).....	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit.....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms.....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure.....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure.....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vacancy characteristics.....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.



USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotted copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in

data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

User Note 7

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

User Note 8

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused

by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 9

Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the

White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

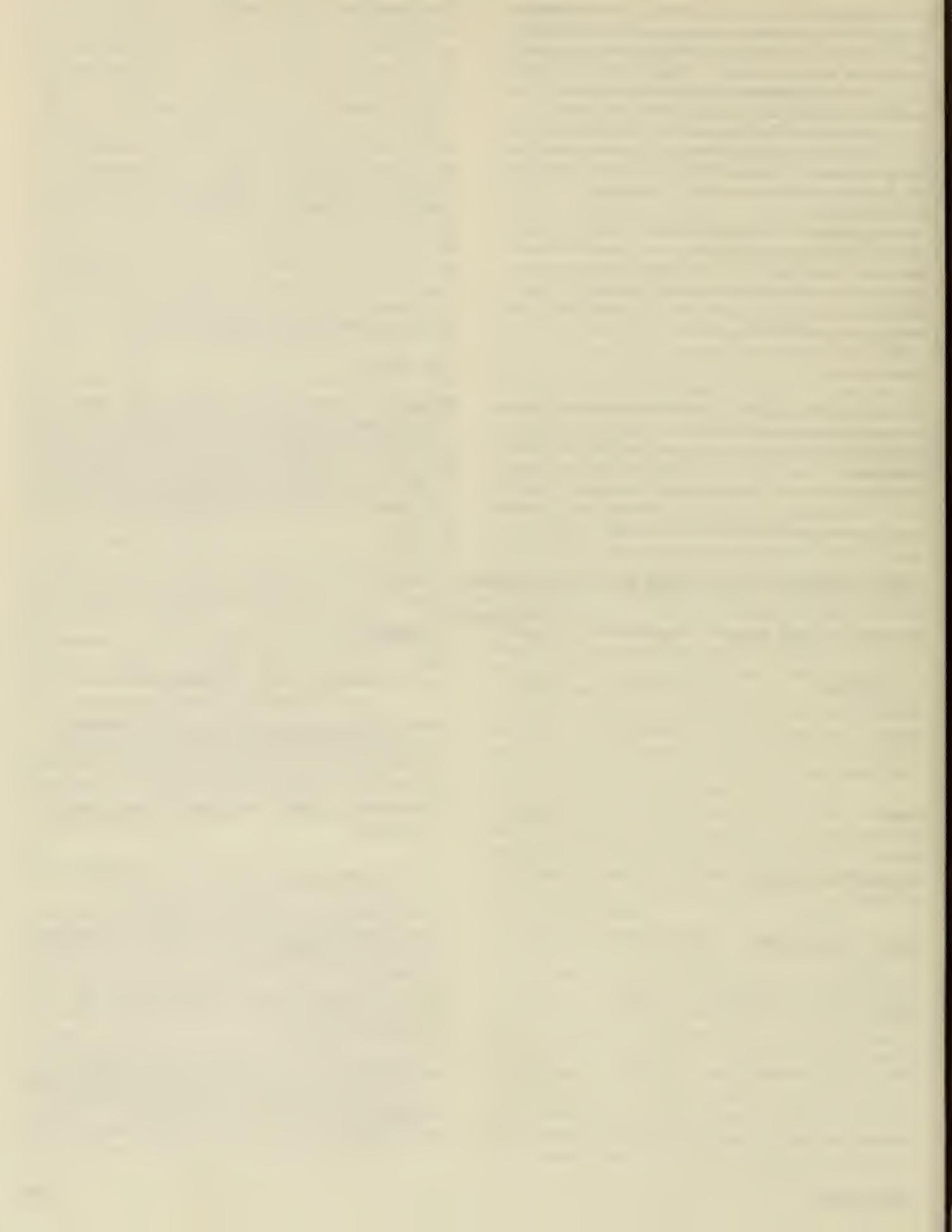
For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the "Other race" population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the "Other race" population below the State level.

User Note 10

Thresholds in CPH-3—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

Figure. Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, <i>and</i> there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, <i>but</i> there are fewer than 400 Hispanic origin persons.



LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Assigned		Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:
2	Alabama	57	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo, NY PMSA
3	Alaska	58	Abilene, TX MSA	100B	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
4	Arizona	59	Aguadilla, PR MSA		
5	Arkansas	60	Albany, GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
6	California	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	102	Burlington, VT MSA
7	Colorado	62	Albuquerque, NM MSA	103	Canton, OH MSA
8	Connecticut	63	Alexandria, LA MSA	104	Casper, WY MSA
9	Delaware	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
10	Not Assigned	65	Altoona, PA MSA	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
11	Florida	66	Amarillo, TX MSA	107	Charleston, SC MSA
12	Georgia	67	Anchorage, AK MSA	108	Charleston, WV MSA
13	Hawaii	68	Anderson, IN MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
14	Idaho	69	Anderson, SC MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
15	Illinois	70	Anniston, AL MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
16	Indiana	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA	112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
17	Iowa	72	Arecibo, PR MSA		Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA:
18	Kansas	73	Asheville, NC MSA	113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
19	Kentucky	74	Athens, GA MSA	113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
20	Louisiana	75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
21	Maine	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA	113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
22	Maryland	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA	113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
23	Massachusetts	78	Austin, TX MSA	113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
24	Michigan	79	Bakersfield, CA MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
25	Minnesota	80	Baltimore, MD MSA		Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA:
26	Mississippi	81	Bangor, ME MSA	115A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
27	Missouri	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA	115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
28	Montana	83	Battle Creek, MI MSA		
29	Nebraska	84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA
30	Nevada	85	Bellingham, WA MSA		Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA:
31	New Hampshire	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA		
32	Not Assigned	87	Billings, MT MSA	117A	Akron, OH PMSA
33	New Mexico	88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA	117B	Cleveland, OH PMSA
34	New York	89	Binghamton, NY MSA	117C	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
35	North Carolina	90	Birmingham, AL MSA		
36	North Dakota	91	Bismarck, ND MSA	118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
37	Ohio	92	Bloomington, IN MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
38	Oklahoma	93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
39	Oregon	94	Boise City, ID MSA	121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
40	Pennsylvania		Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA:	122	Columbus, OH MSA
41	Rhode Island	95A	Boston, MA PMSA	123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
42	South Carolina	95B	Brockton, MA PMSA	124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
43	South Dakota	95C	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA		Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:
44	Tennessee	95D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA	125A	Dallas, TX PMSA
45	Texas	95E	Nashua, NH PMSA	125B	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
46	Utah	95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA		
47	Vermont	96	Bradenton, FL MSA	126	Danville, VA MSA
48	Virginia	97	Bremerton, WA MSA	127	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA
49	Washington	98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA	128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
50	West Virginia	99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
51	Wisconsin			130	Decatur, AL MSA
52	Wyoming			131	Decatur, IL MSA
53	Puerto Rico				
54	Not Assigned				
55	Virgin Islands				

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
132A	Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA: Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA	179	Indianapolis, IN MSA	230	Midland, TX MSA
132B	Denver, CO PMSA	180	Iowa City, IA MSA		Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA: Milwaukee, WI PMSA
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	181	Jackson, MI MSA	231A	Racine, WI PMSA
	Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA: Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	182	Jackson, MS MSA	231B	
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA	183	Jackson, TN MSA		Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA	184	Jacksonville, FL MSA	232	Mobile, AL MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA	185	Jacksonville, NC MSA	233	Modesto, CA MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA	186	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	234	Monroe, LA MSA
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	235	Montgomery, AL MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA	188	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA	236	Muncie, IN MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	189	Johnstown, PA MSA	237	Muskegon, MI MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA	190	Joplin, MO MSA	238	Naples, FL MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA	191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA	239	Nashville, TN MSA
143	Erie, PA MSA	192	Kankakee, IL MSA	240	New Bedford, MA MSA
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	193	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	241	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA	194	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	242	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	195	Knoxville, TN MSA	243	New Orleans, LA MSA
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA	196	Kokomo, IN MSA	244	
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	197	La Crosse, WI MSA		New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA:
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	198	Lafayette, LA MSA	245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
150	Flint, MI MSA	199	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA	245B	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
151	Florence, AL MSA	200	Lake Charles, LA MSA	245C	Danbury, CT PMSA
152	Florence, SC MSA	201	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	245D	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	202	Lancaster, PA MSA	245E	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	203	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA	204	Laredo, TX MSA	245G	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	205	Las Cruces, NM MSA	245H	New York, NY PMSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	206	Las Vegas, NV MSA	245I	Newark, NJ PMSA
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA	207	Lawrence, KS MSA	245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA	208	Lawton, OK MSA	245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA	209	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
161	Gainesville, FL MSA	210	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA	246	
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA	211	Lima, OH MSA	247	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA:
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA	212	Lincoln, NE MSA	248	Ocala, FL MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA	213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	249	Odessa, TX MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA	214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	250	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
166	Greeley, CO MSA			251	Olympia, WA MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA	215A	Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA: Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	252	Orma, NE-IA MSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC MSA	215B	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	253	Orlando, FL MSA
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	215C	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	254	Owensboro, KY MSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA	215D	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	255	Panama City, FL MSA
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA	256	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA: Bristol, CT PMSA	217	Lubbock, TX MSA	257	Pascagoula, MS MSA
172A	Hartford, CT PMSA	218	Lynchburg, VA MSA	258	Pensacola, FL MSA
172B	Middletown, CT PMSA	219	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA		Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:
172C	New Britain, CT PMSA	220	Madison, WI MSA	259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
172D		221	Manchester, NH MSA	259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA	222	Mansfield, OH MSA	259C	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA
174	Honolulu, HI MSA	223	Mayagüez, PR MSA		Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA	224	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA	259D	
	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA: Brazoria, TX PMSA	225	Medford, OR MSA	260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA	226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA	261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
176C	Houston, TX PMSA	227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA		Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA:
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	228	Merced, CA MSA	262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
178	Huntsville, AL MSA		Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA: Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA	262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
		229A		263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
		229B	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA	264	Ponce, PR MSA
				265	Portland, ME MSA

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA:	292	San Antonio, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA
266A	Portland, OR PMSA	293	San Diego, CA MSA	316	Syracuse, NY MSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA			317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
			San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:		
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	294A	Oakland, CA PMSA	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294B	San Francisco, CA PMSA	319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
		294C	San Jose, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA
		294D	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:	294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA		
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA	322	Topeka, KS MSA
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA			323	Tucson, AZ MSA
269C	Providence, RI PMSA	295A	San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA:	324	Tulsa, OK MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA	295B	Caguas, PR PMSA	325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA		San Juan, PR PMSA	326	Tyler, TX MSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA	296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA	327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
273	Rapid City, SD MSA	297	Santa Fe, NM MSA	328	Victoria, TX MSA
274	Reading, PA MSA	298	Sarasota, FL MSA	329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
275	Redding, CA MSA	299	Savannah, GA MSA	330	Waco, TX MSA
276	Reno, NV MSA	300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA		Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA:	332	Waterbury, CT MSA
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	301A	Seattle, WA PMSA	333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
279	Roanoke, VA MSA	301B	Tacoma, WA PMSA	334	Wausau, WI MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA	302	Sharon, PA MSA	335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
281	Rochester, NY MSA	303	Sheboygan, WI MSA	336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
282	Rockford, IL MSA	304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
283	Sacramento, CA MSA	305	Shreveport, LA MSA		
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA	338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
		307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	339	Williamsport, PA MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	340	Wilmington, NC MSA
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA	309	Spokane, WA MSA	341	Worcester, MA MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	310	Springfield, IL MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
288	Salem, OR MSA	311	Springfield, MO MSA		
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA	312	Springfield, MA MSA	343	York, PA MSA
		313	State College, PA MSA	344	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	345	Yuba City, CA MSA
291	San Angelo, TX MSA			346	Yuma, AZ MSA

Table A. Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1990 tract	1980 tract
CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY, NY	
359.01 -----	359 (pt.)
	360 (pt.)
359.02 -----	359 (pt.)
360 -----	360 (pt.)
364 -----	362 (pt.)
	364
369 -----	362 (pt.)
	369
370 -----	370 (pt.)
371 -----	370 (pt.)
	371
372 -----	372 (pt.)
373 -----	372 (pt.)
	373

Table B. Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1980 tract	1990 tract
CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY, NY	
359 -----	359.01 (pt.)
	359.02
360 -----	359.01 (pt.)
	360
362 -----	364 (pt.)
	369 (pt.)
364 -----	364 (pt.)
369 -----	369 (pt.)
370 -----	370
	371 (pt.)
371 -----	371 (pt.)
372 -----	372
	373 (pt.)
373 -----	373 (pt.)

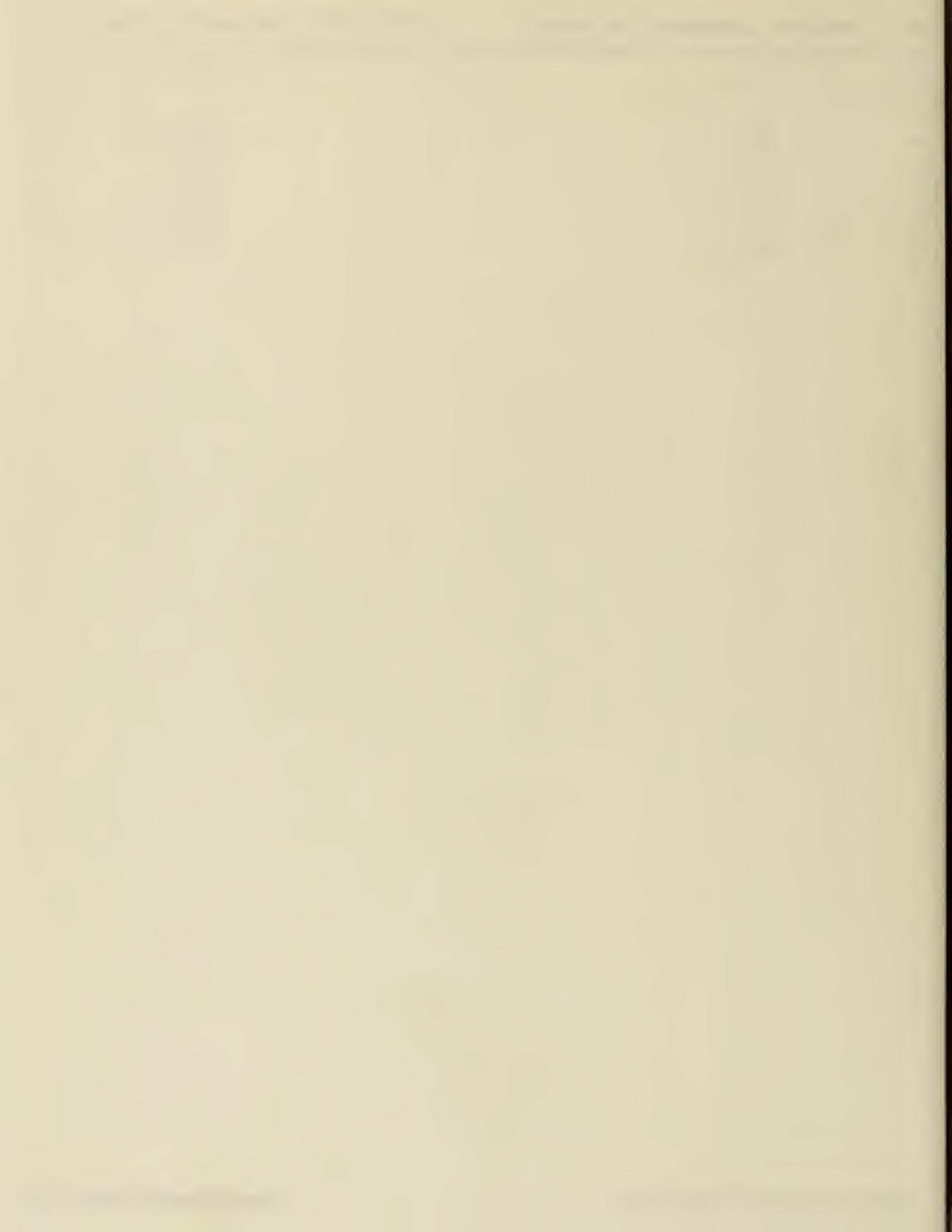


Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	Chautauqua County				Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Chautauqua County				
		Total	Dunkirk city	Fredonia village	Jamestown city	Tract 301	Tract 358	Tract 359.01	Tract 360	Tract 373
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers -----	2 751.0	2 751.0	11.7	13.4	22.9	3.1	6.8	11.7	110.3	70.5
Square miles -----	1 062.1	1 062.1	4.5	5.2	8.9	1.2	2.6	4.5	42.6	27.2
AGE										
All persons -----	141 895	141 895	13 989	10 436	34 681	4 392	3 928	4 504	4 806	5 590
Under 5 years -----	9 810	9 810	995	448	2 825	365	206	266	277	315
5 to 9 years -----	10 359	10 359	987	510	2 572	308	224	319	297	358
10 to 14 years -----	9 978	9 978	981	532	2 275	291	240	312	313	398
15 to 19 years -----	10 852	10 852	920	1 749	2 288	372	234	355	414	369
20 to 24 years -----	10 521	10 521	1 000	2 311	2 525	338	633	579	308	309
25 to 34 years -----	20 915	20 915	2 064	1 059	5 773	699	512	572	651	796
35 to 44 years -----	19 728	19 728	1 844	1 142	4 578	489	498	689	698	790
45 to 54 years -----	13 940	13 940	1 162	788	2 873	301	355	474	476	669
55 to 64 years -----	13 496	13 496	1 401	690	2 995	311	322	389	499	679
65 to 74 years -----	12 122	12 122	1 532	658	2 918	344	357	326	450	524
75 to 84 years -----	7 590	7 590	880	416	2 161	340	276	156	282	303
85 years and over -----	2 584	2 584	223	133	898	234	71	67	141	80
3 and 4 years -----	4 106	4 106	382	192	1 171	152	83	118	113	134
16 years and over -----	109 856	109 856	10 838	8 848	26 599	3 364	3 224	3 539	3 869	4 461
18 years and over -----	105 963	105 963	10 475	8 613	25 771	3 253	3 133	3 386	3 673	4 308
21 years and over -----	98 286	98 286	9 917	6 322	24 215	2 968	2 890	3 098	3 433	4 080
60 years and over -----	29 280	29 280	3 386	1 566	7 562	1 083	881	744	1 125	1 251
62 years and over -----	26 463	26 463	3 109	1 422	6 912	1 019	819	661	1 027	1 115
Median -----	34.3	34.3	35.2	22.8	33.3	32.3	33.3	32.9	37.0	37.9
Female -----	73 457	73 457	7 432	5 725	18 440	2 354	2 147	2 380	2 435	2 907
Under 5 years -----	4 768	4 768	486	208	1 396	187	95	121	121	148
5 to 9 years -----	5 039	5 039	495	269	1 252	154	111	171	138	156
10 to 14 years -----	4 882	4 882	463	268	1 109	141	113	163	163	208
15 to 19 years -----	5 429	5 429	456	997	1 192	186	105	172	194	191
20 to 24 years -----	5 247	5 247	526	1 249	1 354	169	340	299	133	143
25 to 34 years -----	10 513	10 513	1 057	573	2 906	326	271	326	323	413
35 to 44 years -----	9 867	9 867	913	591	2 323	255	259	348	338	413
45 to 54 years -----	7 149	7 149	614	409	1 512	164	198	239	241	339
55 to 64 years -----	7 045	7 045	771	378	1 607	174	180	210	260	354
65 to 74 years -----	6 877	6 877	916	389	1 713	198	218	184	256	294
75 to 84 years -----	4 746	4 746	568	290	1 404	217	199	96	163	195
85 years and over -----	1 895	1 895	167	104	672	183	58	51	105	53
3 and 4 years -----	2 002	2 002	194	78	586	80	30	52	45	65
16 years and over -----	57 842	57 842	5 893	4 937	14 488	1 844	1 817	1 893	1 988	2 363
18 years and over -----	55 941	55 941	5 703	4 821	14 064	1 791	1 772	1 818	1 893	2 290
21 years and over -----	52 038	52 038	5 430	3 482	13 228	1 650	1 640	1 683	1 788	2 182
60 years and over -----	17 190	17 190	2 065	983	4 646	697	580	434	660	714
62 years and over -----	15 707	15 707	1 914	902	4 279	658	543	390	608	645
Median -----	35.8	35.8	37.2	23.0	35.0	35.4	36.4	33.6	39.3	39.6
Male -----	68 438	68 438	6 557	4 711	16 241	2 038	1 781	2 124	2 371	2 683
Median age -----	32.8	32.8	33.0	22.7	31.5	29.9	30.4	32.1	34.9	36.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons -----	141 895	141 895	13 989	10 436	34 681	4 392	3 928	4 504	4 806	5 590
In households -----	136 558	136 558	13 897	8 150	33 794	4 084	3 928	4 467	4 364	5 590
Householder -----	53 696	53 696	5 652	3 306	14 269	1 719	1 679	1 712	1 724	2 283
Family householder -----	37 203	37 203	3 714	2 001	8 925	1 032	928	1 159	1 182	1 575
Nonfamily householder -----	16 493	16 493	1 938	1 305	5 344	687	751	553	542	708
Living alone -----	14 035	14 035	1 700	912	4 555	564	545	380	453	627
Spouse -----	29 942	29 942	2 655	1 595	6 543	706	719	958	979	1 321
Child -----	43 251	43 251	4 465	2 247	10 340	1 288	987	1 356	1 354	1 645
Other relatives -----	3 925	3 925	523	186	1 977	122	112	90	131	167
Nonrelatives -----	5 744	5 744	602	816	1 665	249	431	351	176	174
Institutionalized persons -----	2 557	2 557	72	—	724	300	—	—	239	—
Other persons in group quarters -----	2 780	2 780	20	2 286	163	8	—	37	203	—
Persons per household -----	2.54	2.54	2.46	2.47	2.37	2.38	2.34	2.61	2.53	2.45
Persons per family -----	3.07	3.07	3.06	3.01	3.00	3.05	2.96	3.07	3.08	2.99
Persons 65 years and over -----	22 296	22 296	2 635	1 207	5 977	918	704	549	873	907
In households -----	20 678	20 678	2 569	1 176	5 358	669	704	518	666	907
Householder -----	14 316	14 316	1 851	841	3 833	476	519	350	448	640
Nonfamily householder -----	7 057	7 057	962	448	2 113	257	304	157	203	321
Living alone -----	6 849	6 849	939	438	2 060	251	298	153	192	316
Spouse -----	4 960	4 960	549	271	1 186	164	144	139	165	205
Other relatives -----	1 117	1 117	143	55	282	23	34	26	39	55
Nonrelatives -----	285	285	26	9	57	6	7	3	14	7
Institutionalized persons -----	1 544	1 544	64	—	589	248	—	—	207	—
Other persons in group quarters -----	74	74	2	31	30	1	—	31	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families -----	37 203	37 203	3 714	2 001	8 925	1 032	928	1 159	1 182	1 575
With own children under 18 years -----	17 527	17 527	1 709	986	4 407	530	425	607	537	648
Number of own children under 18 years -----	33 523	33 523	3 268	1 735	8 289	1 034	743	1 070	991	1 201
Married-couple families -----	29 942	29 942	2 655	1 595	6 543	706	719	958	979	1 321
With own children under 18 years -----	13 271	13 271	1 124	744	2 892	320	311	474	431	512
Number of own children under 18 years -----	26 095	26 095	2 181	1 370	5 586	628	578	867	815	972
Female householder, no husband present -----	5 506	5 506	829	336	1 901	263	172	165	139	188
With own children under 18 years -----	3 371	3 371	482	205	1 271	174	96	113	72	107
Number of own children under 18 years -----	6 011	6 011	903	307	2 302	334	139	170	120	181
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over -----	52 980	52 980	5 038	3 966	12 326	1 556	1 430	1 682	1 906	2 124
Never married -----	15 473	15 473	1 630	2 074	3 675	532	564	572	609	503
Now married, except separated -----	31 017	31 017	2 735	1 639	6 794	762	737	978	1 024	1 360
Separated -----	1 056	1 056	112	34	331	42	19	17	39	26
Widowed -----	1 656	1 656	195	64	440	72	30	37	65	76
Divorced -----	3 778	3 778	366	155	1 086	148	80	78	169	159
Females 15 years and over -----	58 768	58 768	5 988	4 980	14 683	1 872	1 828	1 925	2 013	2 395
Never married -----	13 285	13 285	1 480	2 467	3 436	474	577	568	454	449
Now married, except separated -----	30 879	30 879	2 737	1 653	6 795	764	748	985	1 021	1 369
Separated -----	1 406	1 406	220	74	502	61	42	30	32	37
Widowed -----	8 287	8 287	1 030	478	2 371	385	292	198	325	337
Divorced -----	4 911	4 911	521	308	1 579	188	169	144	181	203

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Dunkirk city, Chautauqua County					Fredonia village, Chautauqua County			
	Tract 354	Tract 355	Tract 356	Tract 357	Tract 360 (pt.)	Tract 358 (pt.)	Tract 359.01 (pt.)	Tract 359.02	Tract 360 (pt.)
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	1.7	2.5	4.7	2.9	—	5.8	6.6	1.0	—
Square miles	.7	1.0	1.8	1.1	—	2.3	2.5	.4	—
AGE									
All persons	3 377	3 396	3 822	3 394	—	3 876	4 089	2 468	3
Under 5 years	288	257	214	236	—	204	236	8	—
5 to 9 years	281	244	271	191	—	220	279	11	—
10 to 14 years	271	242	256	212	—	234	287	11	—
15 to 19 years	211	204	285	220	—	233	320	1 196	—
20 to 24 years	232	236	268	264	—	630	561	1 120	—
25 to 34 years	515	510	543	496	—	508	522	29	—
35 to 44 years	405	455	538	446	—	489	618	35	—
45 to 54 years	260	253	342	307	—	349	421	18	—
55 to 64 years	295	309	419	378	—	318	350	20	2
65 to 74 years	382	396	392	362	—	350	294	14	—
75 to 84 years	201	234	225	220	—	272	139	5	—
85 years and over	36	56	69	62	—	69	62	1	—
3 and 4 years	118	93	83	88	—	81	107	4	—
16 years and over	2 491	2 606	3 027	2 714	—	3 185	3 226	2 434	3
18 years and over	2 413	2 528	2 913	2 621	—	3 094	3 090	2 426	3
21 years and over	2 281	2 408	2 744	2 484	—	2 851	2 816	652	3
60 years and over	784	859	901	842	—	866	669	29	2
62 years and over	723	795	818	773	—	805	594	22	1
Median	32.7	35.1	36.1	36.4	—	33.2	32.6	20.0	61.5
Female	1 806	1 796	2 035	1 795	—	2 120	2 171	1 432	2
Under 5 years	128	138	109	111	—	95	110	3	—
5 to 9 years	141	120	136	98	—	109	152	8	—
10 to 14 years	127	104	130	102	—	110	150	8	—
15 to 19 years	119	105	138	94	—	105	153	739	—
20 to 24 years	133	123	132	138	—	339	292	618	—
25 to 34 years	261	259	277	260	—	268	296	9	—
35 to 44 years	195	215	274	229	—	255	317	19	—
45 to 54 years	143	136	182	153	—	194	208	7	—
55 to 64 years	158	170	236	207	—	178	189	10	1
65 to 74 years	242	226	226	222	—	213	168	8	—
75 to 84 years	134	153	145	136	—	197	90	3	—
85 years and over	25	47	50	45	—	57	46	1	—
3 and 4 years	60	51	43	40	—	30	47	1	—
16 years and over	1 382	1 412	1 633	1 466	—	1 795	1 730	1 410	2
18 years and over	1 339	1 371	1 575	1 418	—	1 750	1 664	1 405	2
21 years and over	1 267	1 308	1 494	1 361	—	1 618	1 536	326	2
60 years and over	493	523	537	512	—	571	395	15	2
62 years and over	457	487	492	478	—	535	355	11	1
Median	34.8	37.1	38.1	38.6	—	36.2	33.3	19.9	75.0
Male	1 571	1 600	1 787	1 599	—	1 756	1 918	1 036	1
Median age	31.0	33.0	34.3	34.2	—	30.3	31.7	20.2	55.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	3 377	3 396	3 822	3 394	—	3 876	4 089	2 468	3
In households	3 377	3 396	3 773	3 351	—	3 876	4 052	219	3
Householder	1 333	1 408	1 509	1 402	—	1 655	1 567	83	1
Family householder	871	896	1 037	910	—	916	1 042	42	1
Nonfamily householder	462	512	472	492	—	739	525	41	—
Living alone	414	459	406	421	—	534	352	26	—
Spouse	603	608	762	682	—	710	850	35	—
Child	1 121	1 098	1 219	1 027	—	973	1 217	55	2
Other relatives	180	117	137	89	—	108	74	4	—
Nonrelatives	140	165	146	151	—	430	344	42	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	40	32	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	9	11	—	37	2 249	—	—
Persons per household	2.53	2.41	2.50	2.39	—	2.34	2.59	2.64	3.00
Persons per family	3.19	3.03	3.04	2.98	—	2.96	3.05	3.24	3.00
Persons 65 years and over	619	686	686	644	—	691	495	20	1
In households	619	686	647	617	—	691	464	20	1
Householder	444	512	450	445	—	510	316	14	1
Nonfamily householder	253	280	210	219	—	299	143	6	—
Living alone	248	274	204	213	—	293	139	6	—
Spouse	130	131	146	142	—	141	124	6	—
Other relatives	37	37	45	24	—	33	22	—	—
Nonrelatives	8	6	6	6	—	7	2	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	39	25	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	2	—	31	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	871	896	1 037	910	—	916	1 042	42	1
With own children under 18 years	416	426	455	412	—	419	549	18	—
Number of own children under 18 years	860	807	859	742	—	732	963	40	—
Married-couple families	603	608	762	682	—	710	850	35	—
With own children under 18 years	257	269	317	281	—	307	421	16	—
Number of own children under 18 years	538	529	624	490	—	570	765	35	—
Female householder, no husband present	204	225	224	176	—	169	160	6	1
With own children under 18 years	123	135	121	103	—	94	109	2	—
Number of own children under 18 years	256	240	207	200	—	136	166	5	—
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	1 127	1 219	1 421	1 271	—	1 412	1 528	1 025	1
Never married	349	406	454	421	—	560	539	974	1
Now married, except separated	623	624	788	700	—	727	866	46	—
Separated	26	32	23	31	—	18	16	—	—
Widowed	44	60	55	36	—	29	34	1	—
Divorced	85	97	101	83	—	78	73	4	—
Females 15 years and over	1 410	1 434	1 660	1 484	—	1 806	1 759	1 413	2
Never married	352	360	396	372	—	576	535	1 355	1
Now married, except separated	632	624	785	696	—	738	873	42	—
Separated	61	61	46	52	—	40	29	5	—
Widowed	242	290	272	226	—	286	185	6	1
Divorced	123	99	161	138	—	166	137	5	—

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jamestown city, Chautauque County							
	Tract 301 (pt.)	Tract 302	Tract 303	Tract 304	Tract 305	Tract 306	Tract 307	Tract 308	Tract 373 (pt.)
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers	3.1	1.9	4.3	2.1	1.6	3.7	3.6	2.6
Square miles	1.2	.7	1.7	.8	.6	1.4	1.4	1.0
AGE								
All persons	4 392	4 632	2 662	4 566	3 989	4 440	5 056	4 944
Under 5 years	365	390	268	341	292	460	376	333
5 to 9 years	308	374	227	337	269	357	338	362
10 to 14 years	291	324	183	291	211	301	359	315
15 to 19 years	372	296	202	264	257	304	327	266
20 to 24 years	338	333	214	288	377	338	331	306
25 to 34 years	699	795	457	696	697	812	785	832
35 to 44 years	489	698	362	675	415	552	747	640
45 to 54 years	301	414	208	411	257	370	469	443
55 to 64 years	311	418	231	405	281	384	502	463
65 to 74 years	344	336	182	427	336	323	490	480
75 to 84 years	340	202	91	314	390	190	266	368
85 years and over	234	52	37	117	207	49	66	136
3 and 4 years	152	163	108	160	110	191	145	142
16 years and over	3 364	3 498	1 948	3 552	3 178	3 272	3 915	3 872
18 years and over	3 253	3 372	1 874	3 441	3 102	3 152	3 795	3 782
21 years and over	2 968	3 175	1 744	3 279	2 881	2 965	3 585	3 618
60 years and over	1 083	799	429	1 092	1 074	762	1 083	1 240
62 years and over	1 019	714	386	1 004	1 012	668	978	1 131
Median	32.3	32.4	30.2	35.9	33.2	30.2	35.2	35.9
Female	2 354	2 419	1 392	2 487	2 131	2 305	2 699	2 653
Under 5 years	187	183	134	181	130	225	184	172
5 to 9 years	154	192	101	166	129	169	169	172
10 to 14 years	141	161	96	129	101	152	184	145
15 to 19 years	186	155	124	130	153	158	156	130
20 to 24 years	169	177	118	153	189	196	185	167
25 to 34 years	326	397	233	355	338	419	416	422
35 to 44 years	255	364	176	362	184	273	383	326
45 to 54 years	164	227	111	219	109	186	254	242
55 to 64 years	174	216	119	218	142	207	276	255
65 to 74 years	198	178	99	268	216	178	285	291
75 to 84 years	217	131	54	208	284	112	159	239
85 years and over	183	38	27	98	156	30	48	92
3 and 4 years	80	71	51	77	48	103	74	82
16 years and over	1 844	1 856	1 044	1 991	1 756	1 732	2 131	2 134
18 years and over	1 791	1 792	1 001	1 932	1 711	1 672	2 073	2 092
21 years and over	1 650	1 692	913	1 855	1 575	1 569	1 970	2 004
60 years and over	697	458	239	696	730	424	636	766
62 years and over	658	415	218	649	691	376	574	698
Median	35.4	33.6	30.1	38.7	36.1	30.9	36.4	38.2
Male	2 038	2 213	1 270	2 079	1 858	2 135	2 357	2 291
Median age	29.9	31.0	30.2	33.2	30.8	29.7	33.7	33.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	4 392	4 632	2 662	4 566	3 989	4 440	5 056	4 944
In households	4 084	4 632	2 639	4 530	3 690	4 398	4 991	4 830
Householder	1 719	1 820	1 099	1 923	1 909	1 713	2 022	2 064
Family householder	1 032	1 255	641	1 253	751	1 192	1 426	1 375
Nonfamily householder	687	565	458	670	1 158	521	596	689
Living alone	564	462	371	597	1 026	416	513	606
Spouse	706	966	356	1 028	457	834	1 120	1 076
Child	1 288	1 487	824	1 329	963	1 481	1 555	1 413
Other relatives	122	128	136	102	89	134	133	133
Nonrelatives	249	231	224	148	272	236	161	144
Institutionalized persons	300	—	—	18	234	10	60	102
Other persons in group quarters	8	—	23	18	65	32	5	12
Persons per household	2.38	2.55	2.40	2.36	1.93	2.57	2.47	2.34
Persons per family	3.05	3.06	3.05	2.96	3.01	3.05	2.97	2.91
Persons 65 years and over	918	590	310	858	933	562	822	984
In households	669	590	308	822	722	547	815	885
Householder	476	396	212	600	622	381	554	592
Nanfamily householder	257	189	104	342	501	178	254	288
Living alone	251	182	96	334	494	171	250	282
Spouse	164	142	57	184	73	128	212	226
Other relatives	23	37	26	35	20	36	44	61
Nonrelatives	6	15	13	3	7	2	5	6
Institutionalized persons	248	—	—	18	210	8	7	98
Other persons in group quarters	1	—	2	18	1	7	—	1
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	1 032	1 255	641	1 253	751	1 192	1 426	1 375
With own children under 18 years	530	641	331	582	409	631	665	618
Number of own children under 18 years	1 034	1 190	671	1 065	810	1 210	1 193	1 116
Morried-couple families	706	966	356	1 028	457	834	1 120	1 076
With own children under 18 years	320	453	141	452	206	385	484	451
Number of own children under 18 years	628	867	294	865	415	770	895	852
Female householder, no husband present	263	229	224	182	226	281	251	245
With own children under 18 years	174	160	157	109	168	201	156	146
Number of own children under 18 years	334	278	316	167	340	373	265	229
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	1 556	1 661	923	1 586	1 446	1 563	1 821	1 770
Never married	532	473	350	365	544	463	486	462
Now married, except separated	762	989	369	1 058	507	850	1 143	1 116
Separated	42	41	46	20	78	52	31	21
Widowed	72	42	22	40	96	52	60	56
Divorced	148	116	136	103	221	146	101	115
Females 15 years and over	1 872	1 883	1 061	2 011	1 771	1 759	2 162	2 164
Never married	474	436	322	384	463	448	494	415
Now married, except separated	764	986	378	1 051	503	854	1 146	1 113
Separated	61	48	93	41	93	61	51	54
Widowed	385	199	120	339	482	194	268	384
Divorced	188	214	148	196	230	202	203	198

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Chautauqua County						
	Tract 301 (pt.)	Tract 351	Tract 352	Tract 353	Tract 358 (pt.)	Tract 359.01 (pt.)	Tract 360 (pt.)
LAND AREA							
Square kilometers	—	22.1	112.4	96.6	1.0	5.2	110.3
Square miles	—	8.5	43.4	37.3	.4	2.0	42.6
AGE							
All persons	—	4 855	2 555	2 582	52	415	4 803
Under 5 years	—	343	170	151	2	30	277
5 to 9 years	—	343	177	187	4	40	297
10 to 14 years	—	293	204	197	6	25	313
15 to 19 years	—	322	174	163	1	35	414
20 to 24 years	—	289	149	141	3	18	308
25 to 34 years	—	692	330	354	4	50	651
35 to 44 years	—	665	389	409	9	71	698
45 to 54 years	—	460	316	299	6	53	476
55 to 64 years	—	522	275	258	4	39	497
65 to 74 years	—	482	244	254	7	32	450
75 to 84 years	—	322	111	128	4	17	282
85 years and over	—	122	16	41	2	5	140
3 and 4 years	—	149	77	67	2	11	113
16 years and over	—	3 808	1 983	2 004	39	313	3 866
18 years and over	—	3 672	1 901	1 949	39	296	3 670
21 years and over	—	3 496	1 793	1 852	39	282	3 430
60 years and over	—	1 206	500	561	15	75	1 123
62 years and over	—	1 091	449	504	14	67	1 026
Median	—	37.3	36.6	37.4	42.0	36.4	37.0
Female	—	2 598	1 295	1 302	27	209	2 433
Under 5 years	—	191	84	77	—	11	121
5 to 9 years	—	163	83	92	2	19	138
10 to 14 years	—	140	96	91	3	13	163
15 to 19 years	—	153	92	81	—	19	194
20 to 24 years	—	161	77	58	1	7	133
25 to 34 years	—	342	160	190	3	30	323
35 to 44 years	—	337	207	202	4	31	338
45 to 54 years	—	252	151	158	4	31	241
55 to 64 years	—	266	133	123	2	21	259
65 to 74 years	—	291	138	131	5	16	256
75 to 84 years	—	208	65	70	2	6	163
85 years and over	—	94	9	29	1	5	104
3 and 4 years	—	81	38	30	—	5	45
16 years and over	—	2 072	1 025	1 018	22	163	1 986
18 years and over	—	2 008	978	987	22	154	1 891
21 years and over	—	1 923	922	946	22	147	1 786
60 years and over	—	736	274	295	9	39	658
62 years and over	—	674	247	270	8	35	607
Median	—	39.4	37.5	38.0	47.5	36.8	39.3
Male	—	2 257	1 260	1 280	25	206	2 370
Median age	—	34.9	35.6	36.8	39.3	36.2	34.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP							
All persons	—	4 855	2 555	2 582	52	415	4 803
In households	—	4 735	2 555	2 521	52	415	4 361
Householder	—	1 910	953	908	24	145	1 723
Family householder	—	1 329	726	732	12	117	1 181
Nonfamily householder	—	581	227	176	12	28	542
Living alone	—	519	196	147	11	28	453
Spouse	—	1 056	595	616	9	108	979
Child	—	1 479	827	824	14	139	1 352
Other relatives	—	136	87	78	4	16	131
Nearrelatives	—	154	93	95	1	7	176
Institutionalized persons	—	120	—	61	—	—	239
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	203
Persons per household	—	2.48	2.68	2.78	2.17	2.86	2.53
Persons per family	—	3.01	3.08	3.07	3.25	3.25	3.08
Persons 65 years and over	—	926	371	423	13	54	872
In households	—	811	371	365	13	54	665
Householder	—	559	247	222	9	34	447
Nonfamily householder	—	286	110	74	5	14	203
Living alone	—	279	107	71	5	14	192
Spouse	—	182	92	105	3	15	165
Other relatives	—	55	22	32	1	4	39
Nearrelatives	—	15	10	6	—	1	14
Institutionalized persons	—	115	—	58	—	—	207
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN							
Families	—	1 329	726	732	12	117	1 181
With own children under 18 years	—	606	317	317	6	58	537
Number of own children under 18 years	—	1 131	600	581	11	107	991
Married-couple families	—	1 056	595	616	9	108	979
With own children under 18 years	—	457	244	238	4	53	431
Number of own children under 18 years	—	882	472	483	8	102	815
Female householder, no husband present	—	224	96	78	3	5	138
With own children under 18 years	—	129	56	37	2	4	72
Number of own children under 18 years	—	215	101	63	3	4	120
MARITAL STATUS							
Males 15 years and over	—	1 772	972	1 005	18	154	1 905
Never married	—	461	245	245	4	33	608
Now married, except separated	—	1 098	613	635	10	112	1 024
Separated	—	28	25	12	1	1	39
Widowed	—	71	31	38	1	3	65
Divorced	—	114	58	75	2	5	169
Females 15 years and over	—	2 104	1 032	1 042	22	166	2 011
Never married	—	386	188	204	1	33	453
Now married, except separated	—	1 091	606	636	10	112	1 021
Separated	—	35	22	11	2	1	32
Widowed	—	415	125	113	6	13	324
Divorced	—	177	91	78	3	7	181

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Chautauqua County—Con.						
	Tract 361	Tract 363	Tract 364	Tract 365	Tract 366	Tract 367	Tract 368
LAND AREA							
Square kilometers	375.5	88.7	296.6	122.3	219.6	281.4	226.2
Square miles	145.0	34.3	114.5	47.2	84.8	108.6	87.3
AGE							
All persons	4 697	4 832	7 069	5 194	4 096	3 895	4 477
Under 5 years	397	309	483	334	303	313	310
5 to 9 years	409	384	553	387	336	384	426
10 to 14 years	413	333	538	406	379	359	354
15 to 19 years	328	433	520	318	320	319	340
20 to 24 years	267	533	399	257	224	229	228
25 to 34 years	749	904	1 049	759	618	585	642
35 to 44 years	693	628	1 073	760	592	495	733
45 to 54 years	513	446	783	519	416	398	533
55 to 64 years	405	367	705	521	399	300	378
65 to 74 years	325	285	586	500	308	281	332
75 to 84 years	154	181	303	322	161	174	166
85 years and over	44	29	77	111	40	58	35
3 and 4 years	175	136	214	129	132	133	133
16 years and over	3 408	3 721	5 370	4 000	3 017	2 767	3 320
18 years and over	3 280	3 577	5 146	3 863	2 885	2 629	3 166
21 years and over	3 091	3 271	4 874	3 704	2 705	2 461	2 991
60 years and over	742	695	1 340	1 203	718	667	703
62 years and over	645	618	1 171	1 100	632	602	634
Median	32.6	28.9	34.9	36.6	33.2	31.3	34.3
Female	2 309	2 083	3 508	2 773	2 011	1 936	2 228
Under 5 years	198	142	224	173	131	154	139
5 to 9 years	184	178	267	200	157	187	214
10 to 14 years	201	155	264	227	175	159	175
15 to 19 years	144	153	235	146	154	161	169
20 to 24 years	132	122	176	133	119	108	111
25 to 34 years	389	327	512	398	303	287	319
35 to 44 years	326	301	538	370	294	243	365
45 to 54 years	244	222	401	275	199	198	264
55 to 64 years	218	186	352	282	205	153	181
65 to 74 years	162	162	306	290	169	148	182
75 to 84 years	77	115	179	191	84	97	84
85 years and over	34	20	54	88	21	41	25
3 and 4 years	84	67	104	66	60	64	62
16 years and over	1 693	1 570	2 699	2 143	1 517	1 393	1 671
18 years and over	1 641	1 516	2 595	2 082	1 456	1 332	1 590
21 years and over	1 555	1 435	2 479	2 001	1 364	1 251	1 509
60 years and over	392	400	734	717	384	364	376
62 years and over	340	362	655	661	340	336	341
Median	32.8	33.9	36.4	37.8	34.2	31.9	34.7
Male	2 388	2 749	3 561	2 421	2 085	1 959	2 249
Median age	32.3	26.6	33.5	35.6	32.4	30.6	33.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP							
All persons	4 697	4 832	7 069	5 194	4 096	3 895	4 477
In households	4 662	4 164	6 953	5 076	4 074	3 895	4 477
Householder	1 637	1 532	2 638	2 013	1 450	1 319	1 562
Family householder	1 263	1 110	1 924	1 403	1 120	1 023	1 260
Nonfamily householder	374	422	714	610	330	296	302
Living alone	322	366	621	531	279	261	249
Spouse	1 082	899	1 606	1 171	933	907	1 101
Child	1 643	1 481	2 259	1 567	1 414	1 468	1 574
Other relatives	132	78	209	167	131	86	108
Nonrelatives	168	174	241	158	146	115	132
Institutionalized persons	25	668	116	118	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	10	—	—	—	22	—	—
Persons per household	2.85	2.72	2.64	2.52	2.81	2.95	2.87
Persons per family	3.26	3.21	3.12	3.07	3.21	3.41	3.21
Persons 65 years and over	523	495	966	933	509	513	533
In households	510	495	954	826	509	513	533
Householder	359	344	644	563	340	352	352
Nonfamily householder	164	176	286	260	135	166	144
Living alone	161	172	277	248	129	161	138
Spouse	125	121	247	199	134	133	149
Other relatives	23	24	48	49	27	20	29
Nonrelatives	3	6	15	15	8	8	3
Institutionalized persons	12	—	12	107	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN							
Families	1 263	1 110	1 924	1 403	1 120	1 023	1 260
With own children under 18 years	649	593	917	648	541	533	635
Number of own children under 18 years	1 310	1 169	1 782	1 237	1 120	1 191	1 239
Married-couple families	1 082	899	1 606	1 171	933	907	1 101
With own children under 18 years	540	455	717	526	421	461	540
Number of own children under 18 years	1 122	932	1 445	1 028	901	1 065	1 076
Female householder, no husband present	128	150	225	177	131	74	101
With own children under 18 years	78	97	145	96	87	46	62
Number of own children under 18 years	135	179	260	168	166	80	118
MARITAL STATUS							
Males 15 years and over	1 752	2 198	2 742	1 894	1 530	1 403	1 687
Never married	418	898	751	445	376	350	391
Now married, except separated	1 105	1 066	1 646	1 208	961	922	1 121
Separated	42	48	68	51	39	21	26
Widowed	49	45	74	64	37	41	48
Divorced	138	141	203	126	117	69	101
Females 15 years and over	1 726	1 608	2 753	2 173	1 548	1 436	1 700
Never married	284	312	502	369	277	263	291
Now married, except separated	1 100	913	1 660	1 203	964	922	1 116
Separated	34	40	71	65	38	25	28
Widowed	177	203	300	352	155	161	153
Divorced	131	140	220	184	114	65	112

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Chautauque County—Con.						
	Tract 369	Tract 370	Tract 371	Tract 372	Tract 373 (pt.)	Tract 374	Tract 375
LAND AREA							
Square kilometers	216.9	114.9	9.8	8.8	70.5	189.7	134.5
Square miles	83.7	44.4	3.8	3.4	27.2	73.2	51.9
AGE							
All persons	6 681	3 579	4 472	3 865	5 590	4 219	4 861
Under 5 years	420	248	283	220	315	321	313
5 to 9 years	446	289	280	243	358	395	352
10 to 14 years	442	255	302	218	398	389	366
15 to 19 years	418	268	286	223	369	291	353
20 to 24 years	321	175	226	182	309	230	197
25 to 34 years	881	508	595	476	796	685	691
35 to 44 years	983	576	694	573	790	612	721
45 to 54 years	738	455	556	460	669	445	576
55 to 64 years	752	395	521	460	679	392	541
65 to 74 years	611	259	417	420	524	306	391
75 to 84 years	459	119	253	281	303	123	270
85 years and over	210	32	59	109	80	30	90
3 and 4 years	176	101	115	79	134	149	136
16 years and over	5 280	2 730	3 547	3 137	4 461	3 042	3 758
18 years and over	5 111	2 621	3 428	3 037	4 308	2 920	3 606
21 years and over	4 882	2 481	3 281	2 926	4 080	2 763	3 430
60 years and over	1 668	590	988	1 059	1 251	653	1 009
62 years and over	1 520	524	877	965	1 115	570	896
Median	39.1	35.8	38.7	40.8	37.9	32.3	37.0
Female	3 462	1 793	2 379	2 060	2 907	2 107	2 440
Under 5 years	211	116	143	111	148	155	149
5 to 9 years	202	153	139	122	156	206	161
10 to 14 years	222	122	158	111	208	195	164
15 to 19 years	209	118	146	107	191	142	170
20 to 24 years	158	79	112	89	143	110	89
25 to 34 years	463	267	307	258	413	341	345
35 to 44 years	487	291	356	287	413	291	359
45 to 54 years	363	227	297	223	339	230	295
55 to 64 years	381	192	273	259	354	186	263
65 to 74 years	329	139	235	235	294	158	213
75 to 84 years	282	71	170	185	195	76	164
85 years and over	155	18	43	73	53	17	68
3 and 4 years	87	49	53	40	65	81	63
16 years and over	2 774	1 369	1 903	1 698	2 363	1 520	1 925
18 years and over	2 682	1 328	1 845	1 641	2 290	1 461	1 854
21 years and over	2 579	1 269	1 775	1 598	2 182	1 383	1 772
60 years and over	973	304	589	634	714	340	564
62 years and over	892	274	528	578	645	304	515
Median	40.5	36.2	40.0	42.5	39.6	32.4	38.5
Male	3 219	1 786	2 093	1 805	2 683	2 112	2 421
Median age	37.9	35.2	37.0	38.9	36.1	32.3	35.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP							
All persons	6 681	3 579	4 472	3 865	5 590	4 219	4 861
In households	6 443	3 579	4 452	3 711	5 590	4 219	4 783
Householder	2 509	1 266	1 854	1 543	2 283	1 468	1 732
Family householder	1 859	1 052	1 258	1 093	1 575	1 152	1 374
Nonfamily householder	650	214	596	450	708	316	358
Living alone	571	183	528	400	627	269	307
Spouse	1 631	938	1 045	935	1 321	1 007	1 210
Child	1 948	1 180	1 295	1 036	1 645	1 497	1 557
Other relatives	168	98	123	85	167	109	126
Nonrelatives	187	97	135	112	174	138	158
Institutionalized persons	218	—	—	118	—	—	78
Other persons in group quarters	20	—	20	36	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.57	2.83	2.40	2.41	2.45	2.87	2.76
Persons per family	3.02	3.11	2.96	2.88	2.99	3.27	3.11
Persons 65 years and over	1 280	410	729	810	907	459	751
In households	1 068	410	723	713	907	459	676
Householder	702	252	503	491	640	307	424
Nonfamily householder	310	90	261	234	321	131	164
Living alone	299	88	249	224	316	125	157
Spouse	299	120	169	170	205	124	197
Other relatives	54	32	38	29	55	19	37
Nonrelatives	13	6	13	23	7	9	18
Institutionalized persons	209	—	—	96	—	—	75
Other persons in group quarters	3	—	6	1	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN							
Families	1 859	1 052	1 258	1 093	1 575	1 152	1 374
With own children under 18 years	765	475	544	438	648	584	614
Number of own children under 18 years	1 482	916	983	791	1 201	1 204	1 185
Married-couple families	1 631	938	1 045	935	1 321	1 007	1 210
With own children under 18 years	648	419	429	361	512	507	528
Number of own children under 18 years	1 273	835	779	663	972	1 066	1 039
Female householder, no husband present	165	77	167	122	188	89	102
With own children under 18 years	95	42	93	62	107	46	57
Number of own children under 18 years	175	67	163	106	181	87	108
MARITAL STATUS							
Males 15 years and over	2 546	1 385	1 668	1 468	2 124	1 563	1 864
Never married	537	308	397	320	503	364	440
Now married, except separated	1 688	960	1 082	970	1 360	1 027	1 241
Separated	34	23	25	23	26	31	16
Widowed	105	31	49	57	76	25	47
Divorced	182	63	115	98	159	116	120
Females 15 years and over	2 827	1 402	1 939	1 716	2 395	1 551	1 966
Never married	463	230	332	280	449	258	327
Now married, except separated	1 695	961	1 076	961	1 369	1 027	1 251
Separated	39	19	34	31	37	30	16
Widowed	450	128	297	306	337	138	255
Divorced	180	64	200	138	203	98	117

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	Chautauqua County			Dunkirk city, Chautauqua County		Jamestown city, Chautauqua County	Remainder of Chautauqua County
		Total	Dunkirk city	Jamestown city	Tract 354	Tract 355	Tract 303	Tract 363
AGE								
All persons	136 311	136 311	12 218	32 920	2 915	2 782	2 125	4 223
Under 5 years	9 287	9 287	775	2 622	228	190	215	307
5 to 9 years	9 827	9 827	782	2 374	229	164	180	378
10 to 14 years	9 468	9 468	780	2 083	204	185	140	328
15 to 19 years	10 100	10 100	732	2 125	158	140	160	334
20 to 24 years	9 739	9 739	840	2 382	202	176	177	263
25 to 34 years	19 954	19 954	1 759	5 496	428	423	395	697
35 to 44 years	19 103	19 103	1 620	4 353	348	373	283	620
45 to 54 years	13 566	13 566	1 044	2 746	238	205	156	442
55 to 64 years	13 248	13 248	1 321	2 896	280	271	183	362
65 to 74 years	11 938	11 938	1 478	2 834	365	371	135	282
75 to 84 years	7 517	7 517	868	2 121	200	230	70	181
85 years and over	2 564	2 564	219	888	35	54	31	29
3 and 4 years	3 900	3 900	317	1 075	101	75	78	135
16 years and over	105 937	105 937	9 736	25 468	2 214	2 211	1 563	3 126
18 years and over	102 323	102 323	9 443	24 704	2 161	2 154	1 507	3 006
21 years and over	95 208	95 208	8 996	23 236	2 058	2 072	1 396	2 826
60 years and over	28 885	28 885	3 282	7 378	760	811	328	689
62 years and over	26 123	26 123	3 020	6 751	702	754	297	614
Median	34.9	34.9	37.3	33.8	35.2	37.4	29.8	32.0
Female	70 980	70 980	6 543	17 561	1 571	1 488	1 110	2 062
Under 5 years	4 496	4 496	380	1 282	100	103	101	142
5 to 9 years	4 760	4 760	383	1 153	112	76	76	173
10 to 14 years	4 629	4 629	381	996	106	82	68	152
15 to 19 years	5 116	5 116	357	1 115	89	71	106	151
20 to 24 years	4 994	4 994	440	1 287	117	88	100	120
25 to 34 years	10 137	10 137	897	2 777	209	216	207	323
35 to 44 years	9 575	9 575	802	2 233	168	172	141	300
45 to 54 years	6 972	6 972	552	1 449	127	113	82	220
55 to 64 years	6 926	6 926	726	1 566	150	149	94	184
65 to 74 years	6 792	6 792	896	1 671	234	221	72	162
75 to 84 years	4 702	4 702	563	1 379	134	150	42	115
85 years and over	1 881	1 881	166	663	25	47	21	20
3 and 4 years	1 897	1 897	164	533	52	41	34	67
16 years and over	56 214	56 214	5 327	13 950	1 231	1 212	850	1 557
18 years and over	54 435	54 435	5 174	13 558	1 199	1 181	816	1 503
21 years and over	50 745	50 745	4 961	12 763	1 142	1 141	737	1 424
60 years and over	16 989	16 989	2 016	4 549	481	504	181	400
62 years and over	15 534	15 534	1 875	4 192	447	473	166	362
Median	36.3	36.3	39.8	35.7	37.2	41.0	29.8	33.9
Male	65 331	65 331	5 675	15 359	1 344	1 294	1 015	2 161
Median age	33.5	33.5	35.1	31.8	32.7	35.2	29.8	30.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	136 311	136 311	12 218	32 920	2 915	2 782	2 125	4 223
In households	131 913	131 913	12 130	32 067	2 915	2 782	2 102	4 110
Householder	52 169	52 169	5 091	13 646	1 208	1 202	887	1 512
Family householder	36 163	36 163	3 287	8 545	768	745	511	1 098
Nonfamily householder	16 006	16 006	1 804	5 101	440	457	376	414
Living alone	13 653	13 653	1 600	4 354	400	416	301	362
Spouse	29 412	29 412	2 470	6 382	548	544	296	893
Child	41 328	41 328	3 683	9 622	909	842	628	1 463
Other relatives	3 654	3 654	422	885	136	83	102	77
Nonrelatives	5 350	5 350	464	1 532	114	111	189	165
Institutionalized persons	1 942	1 942	70	702	—	—	—	113
Other persons in group quarters	2 456	2 456	18	151	—	—	23	—
Persons per household	2.53	2.53	2.39	2.36	2.43	2.32	2.39	2.72
Persons per family	3.06	3.06	3.00	2.98	3.10	2.98	3.04	3.21
Persons 65 years and over	22 019	22 019	2 565	5 843	600	655	236	492
In households	20 417	20 417	2 499	5 234	600	655	234	492
Householder	14 141	14 141	1 802	3 748	433	489	161	343
Nonfamily householder	6 970	6 970	943	2 064	249	274	81	175
Living alone	6 772	6 772	923	2 015	244	270	75	171
Spouse	4 912	4 912	534	1 166	124	124	45	121
Other relatives	1 090	1 090	138	266	35	36	17	24
Nonrelatives	274	274	25	54	8	6	11	4
Institutionalized persons	1 530	1 530	64	581	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	72	72	2	28	—	—	2	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	36 163	36 163	3 287	8 545	768	745	511	1 098
With own children under 18 years	16 818	16 818	1 393	4 159	344	321	273	586
Number of own children under 18 years	31 902	31 902	2 608	7 676	685	595	528	1 155
Married-couple families	29 391	29 391	2 461	6 355	553	540	289	889
With own children under 18 years	12 929	12 929	994	2 785	224	233	118	449
Number of own children under 18 years	25 326	25 326	1 906	5 338	450	457	248	920
Female householder, no husband present	5 129	5 129	637	1 752	159	158	175	148
With own children under 18 years	3 068	3 068	318	1 154	89	72	128	96
Number of own children under 18 years	5 282	5 282	559	1 987	177	110	231	177
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	50 634	50 634	4 482	11 711	1 001	1 016	725	1 615
Never married	14 150	14 150	1 373	3 384	297	312	263	463
Now married, except separated	30 276	30 276	2 525	6 584	568	554	297	934
Separated	966	966	81	302	20	19	37	35
Widowed	1 618	1 618	184	429	38	57	18	43
Divorced	3 624	3 624	319	1 012	78	74	110	140
Females 15 years and over	57 095	57 095	5 399	14 130	1 253	1 227	865	1 595
Never married	12 565	12 565	1 239	3 217	293	272	255	307
Now married, except separated	30 324	30 324	2 541	6 624	573	556	315	907
Separated	1 268	1 268	139	457	39	35	79	39
Widowed	8 161	8 161	1 000	2 312	235	278	89	202
Divorced	4 777	4 777	480	1 520	113	86	127	140

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	Chautauqua County			Jamestown city, Chautauqua County
		Total	Dunkirk city	Jamestown city	
		Tract 303			
AGE					
All persons	2 405	2 405	527	900	434
Under 5 years	167	167	68	81	31
5 to 9 years	159	159	49	78	30
10 to 14 years	171	171	52	83	34
15 to 19 years	412	412	67	83	36
20 to 24 years	434	434	56	73	32
25 to 34 years	388	388	76	131	49
35 to 44 years	227	227	67	122	67
45 to 54 years	162	162	51	80	47
55 to 64 years	114	114	26	60	41
65 to 74 years	106	106	10	69	44
75 to 84 years	51	51	5	31	18
85 years and over	14	14	—	9	5
3 and 4 years	62	62	18	37	17
16 years and over	1 870	1 870	345	640	330
18 years and over	1 708	1 708	313	605	316
21 years and over	1 391	1 391	279	564	299
60 years and over	232	232	27	145	90
62 years and over	202	202	22	129	81
Median	23.1	23.1	22.5	29.0	35.4
Female	980	980	270	440	223
Under 5 years	89	89	35	43	18
5 to 9 years	88	88	30	40	15
10 to 14 years	87	87	17	52	23
15 to 19 years	152	152	32	36	14
20 to 24 years	116	116	31	35	17
25 to 34 years	121	121	44	51	18
35 to 44 years	100	100	36	51	30
45 to 54 years	77	77	24	42	26
55 to 64 years	56	56	15	26	21
65 to 74 years	52	52	5	36	25
75 to 84 years	31	31	1	20	11
85 years and over	11	11	—	8	5
3 and 4 years	31	31	9	18	9
16 years and over	702	702	183	299	165
18 years and over	634	634	166	282	160
21 years and over	534	534	150	267	151
60 years and over	124	124	16	79	52
62 years and over	109	109	11	73	47
Median	22.7	22.7	23.8	28.0	36.6
Male	1 425	1 425	257	460	211
Median age	23.2	23.2	21.1	30.0	34.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP					
All persons	2 405	2 405	527	900	434
In households	1 737	1 737	525	874	434
Householder	656	656	175	361	182
Family householder	394	394	125	205	110
Nonfamily householder	262	262	50	156	72
Living alone	212	212	41	136	63
Spouse	158	158	42	79	55
Child	641	641	242	308	141
Other relatives	122	122	37	51	28
Nonrelatives	160	160	29	75	28
Institutionalized persons	411	411	—	15	—
Other persons in group quarters	257	257	2	11	—
Persons per household	2.57	2.57	3.02	2.35	2.37
Persons per family	3.29	3.29	3.60	3.08	3.08
Persons 65 years and over	171	171	15	109	67
In households	159	159	15	100	67
Householder	109	109	12	71	47
Nonfamily householder	56	56	6	39	21
Living alone	49	49	5	36	20
Spouse	28	28	2	17	12
Other relatives	12	12	—	10	7
Nonrelatives	10	10	1	2	1
Institutionalized persons	10	10	—	7	—
Other persons in group quarters	2	2	—	2	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN					
Families	394	394	125	205	110
With own children under 18 years	227	227	85	110	46
Number of own children under 18 years	497	497	185	245	97
Married-couple families	198	198	49	102	63
With own children under 18 years	99	99	31	45	22
Number of own children under 18 years	182	182	68	79	42
Female householder, no husband present	157	157	65	81	37
With own children under 18 years	111	111	50	55	21
Number of own children under 18 years	277	277	111	146	50
MARITAL STATUS					
Males 15 years and over	1 192	1 192	170	353	172
Never married	769	769	84	175	76
Now married, except separated	295	295	52	117	67
Separated	47	47	15	18	7
Widowed	21	21	6	5	3
Divorced	60	60	13	38	19
Females 15 years and over	716	716	188	305	167
Never married	368	368	96	121	53
Now married, except separated	168	168	45	85	58
Separated	52	52	26	20	11
Widowed	78	78	13	46	26
Divorced	50	50	8	33	19

Table 4. General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	Chautauquo County
AGE		
All persons	558	558
Under 5 years	72	72
5 to 9 years	57	57
10 to 14 years	58	58
15 to 19 years	50	50
20 to 24 years	56	56
25 to 34 years	92	92
35 to 44 years	83	83
45 to 54 years	34	34
55 to 64 years	37	37
65 to 74 years	14	14
75 to 84 years	4	4
85 years and over	1	1
3 and 4 years	29	29
16 years and over	362	362
18 years and over	338	338
21 years and over	309	309
60 years and over	33	33
62 years and over	27	27
Median	23.8	23.8
Female	274	274
Under 5 years	33	33
5 to 9 years	28	28
10 to 14 years	30	30
15 to 19 years	23	23
20 to 24 years	29	29
25 to 34 years	51	51
35 to 44 years	35	35
45 to 54 years	17	17
55 to 64 years	15	15
65 to 74 years	8	8
75 to 84 years	4	4
85 years and over	1	1
3 and 4 years	10	10
16 years and over	178	178
18 years and over	168	168
21 years and over	154	154
60 years and over	18	18
62 years and over	15	15
Median	23.7	23.7
Male	284	284
Median age	24.0	24.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP		
All persons	558	558
In households	540	540
Householder	168	168
Family householder	115	115
Nonfamily householder	53	53
Living alone	43	43
Spouse	67	67
Child	213	213
Other relatives	27	27
Nonrelatives	65	65
Institutionalized persons	9	9
Other persons in group quarters	9	9
Persons per household	2.77	2.77
Persons per family	3.29	3.29
Persons 65 years and over	19	19
In households	17	17
Householder	12	12
Nonfamily householder	8	8
Living alone	8	8
Spouse	4	4
Other relatives	1	1
Nonrelatives	—	—
Institutionalized persons	2	2
Other persons in group quarters	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN		
Families	115	115
With own children under 18 years	75	75
Number of own children under 18 years	184	184
Married-couple families	57	57
With own children under 18 years	32	32
Number of own children under 18 years	77	77
Female householder, no husband present	37	37
With own children under 18 years	28	28
Number of own children under 18 years	80	80
MARITAL STATUS		
Males 15 years and over	188	188
Never married	80	80
Now married, except separated	65	65
Separated	10	10
Widowed	6	6
Divorced	27	27
Females 15 years and over	183	183
Never married	63	63
Now married, except separated	66	66
Separated	17	17
Widowed	12	12
Divorced	25	25

Table 5. General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

(Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	Chautauquo County
AGE		
All persons	545	545
Under 5 years	50	50
5 to 9 years	74	74
10 to 14 years	54	54
15 to 19 years	81	81
20 to 24 years	44	44
25 to 34 years	64	64
35 to 44 years	77	77
45 to 54 years	66	66
55 to 64 years	16	16
65 to 74 years	14	14
75 to 84 years	5	5
85 years and over	-	-
3 and 4 years	26	26
16 years and over	350	350
18 years and over	324	324
21 years and over	274	274
60 years and over	28	28
62 years and over	25	25
Median	21.1	21.1
Female	294	294
Under 5 years	28	28
5 to 9 years	37	37
10 to 14 years	30	30
15 to 19 years	34	34
20 to 24 years	21	21
25 to 34 years	39	39
35 to 44 years	50	50
45 to 54 years	32	32
55 to 64 years	12	12
65 to 74 years	8	8
75 to 84 years	3	3
85 years and over	-	-
3 and 4 years	18	18
16 years and over	194	194
18 years and over	182	182
21 years and over	158	158
60 years and over	19	19
62 years and over	17	17
Median	24.3	24.3
Male	251	251
Median age	19.6	19.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP		
All persons	545	545
In households	512	512
Householder	120	120
Family householder	96	96
Nonfamily householder	24	24
Living alone	19	19
Spouse	103	103
Child	244	244
Other relatives	29	29
Nonrelatives	16	16
Institutionalized persons	4	4
Other persons in group quarters	29	29
Persons per household	3.40	3.40
Persons per family	3.83	3.83
Persons 65 years and over	19	19
In households	18	18
Householder	10	10
Nonfamily householder	4	4
Living alone	4	4
Spouse	4	4
Other relatives	4	4
Nonrelatives	-	-
Institutionalized persons	1	1
Other persons in group quarters	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN		
Families	96	96
With own children under 18 years	74	74
Number of own children under 18 years	207	207
Married-couple families	75	75
With own children under 18 years	59	59
Number of own children under 18 years	171	171
Female householder, no husband present	15	15
With own children under 18 years	11	11
Number of own children under 18 years	29	29
MARITAL STATUS		
Males 15 years and over	168	168
Never married	79	79
Now married, except separated	80	80
Separated	2	2
Widowed	-	-
Divorced	7	7
Females 15 years and over	199	199
Never married	61	61
Now married, except separated	109	109
Separated	3	3
Widowed	12	12
Divorced	14	14

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

(Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	Chautauquo County			Dunkirk city, Chautauquo County		
		Total	Dunkirk city	Jamestown city	Tract 354	Tract 355	Tract 356
AGE							
All persons	4 055	4 055	1 954	1 035	592	536	430
Under 5 years	486	486	259	146	88	71	49
5 to 9 years	466	466	252	134	90	71	57
10 to 14 years	428	428	233	121	82	53	58
15 to 19 years	422	422	174	101	46	42	45
20 to 24 years	456	456	168	84	50	49	29
25 to 34 years	736	736	314	188	92	86	61
35 to 44 years	448	448	242	113	60	68	62
45 to 54 years	269	269	124	60	34	31	27
55 to 64 years	178	178	96	47	20	33	26
65 to 74 years	114	114	70	23	23	26	13
75 to 84 years	39	39	17	14	6	4	2
85 years and over	13	13	5	4	1	2	1
3 and 4 years	188	188	89	67	32	27	18
16 years and over	2 601	2 601	1 172	612	324	331	257
18 years and over	2 452	2 452	1 109	580	307	317	237
21 years and over	2 147	2 147	995	517	269	292	215
60 years and over	238	238	132	60	37	47	27
62 years and over	205	205	113	50	34	40	21
Median	22.4	22.4	21.8	21.0	19.0	23.2	21.0
Female	1 901	1 901	973	529	300	263	224
Under 5 years	237	237	114	81	34	33	26
5 to 9 years	237	237	128	73	48	41	25
10 to 14 years	201	201	103	61	34	21	29
15 to 19 years	218	218	101	55	32	27	23
20 to 24 years	182	182	95	40	28	27	18
25 to 34 years	316	316	160	94	51	42	34
35 to 44 years	213	213	119	52	31	31	33
45 to 54 years	134	134	69	31	21	17	13
55 to 64 years	85	85	50	18	9	16	18
65 to 74 years	49	49	24	14	10	6	3
75 to 84 years	22	22	8	8	2	2	1
85 years and over	7	7	2	2	—	—	1
3 and 4 years	91	91	39	37	11	13	9
16 years and over	1 183	1 183	605	301	178	161	138
18 years and over	1 109	1 109	567	282	166	155	126
21 years and over	961	961	504	253	146	136	117
60 years and over	112	112	54	32	16	15	11
62 years and over	96	96	45	26	15	12	7
Median	21.3	21.3	22.0	19.6	20.3	21.6	22.0
Male	2 154	2 154	981	506	292	273	206
Median age	23.1	23.1	21.1	21.9	16.0	24.9	19.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP							
All persons	4 055	4 055	1 954	1 035	592	536	430
In households	3 698	3 698	1 951	1 023	592	536	429
Householder	1 134	1 134	612	325	170	172	132
Family householder	832	832	467	217	137	128	103
Nonfamily householder	302	302	145	108	33	44	29
Living alone	224	224	108	81	24	34	23
Spouse	458	458	212	113	65	63	47
Child	1 632	1 632	878	463	276	230	198
Other relatives	200	200	101	56	46	23	19
Nonrelatives	274	274	148	66	35	48	33
Institutionalized persons	269	269	3	9	—	—	1
Other persons in group quarters	88	88	—	3	—	—	—
Persons per household	3.05	3.05	3.10	3.02	3.37	2.96	3.08
Persons per family	3.51	3.51	3.46	3.69	3.72	3.25	3.42
Persons 65 years and over	166	166	92	41	30	32	16
In households	158	158	92	38	30	32	16
Householder	103	103	66	21	20	24	10
Nonfamily householder	44	44	23	15	7	6	2
Living alone	37	37	20	13	7	5	2
Spouse	31	31	17	7	8	7	3
Other relatives	18	18	7	9	2	1	1
Nonrelatives	6	6	2	1	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons	8	8	—	3	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN							
Families	832	832	467	217	137	128	103
With own children under 18 years	613	613	350	164	103	90	78
Number of own children under 18 years	1 438	1 438	776	416	250	203	177
Married-couple families	456	456	227	117	67	61	50
With own children under 18 years	306	306	151	84	44	34	35
Number of own children under 18 years	698	698	333	197	115	82	78
Female householder, no husband present	298	298	191	81	56	51	47
With own children under 18 years	258	258	164	73	45	50	39
Number of own children under 18 years	640	640	370	205	107	107	88
MARITAL STATUS							
Males 15 years and over	1 449	1 449	582	320	148	173	122
Never married	689	689	244	140	55	72	51
Now married, except separated	576	576	244	125	71	66	55
Separated	59	59	30	17	6	13	4
Widowed	20	20	11	7	6	2	2
Divorced	105	105	53	31	10	20	10
Females 15 years and over	1 226	1 226	628	314	184	168	144
Never married	457	457	229	116	63	63	52
Now married, except separated	474	474	227	117	72	67	47
Separated	106	106	75	24	24	17	16
Widowed	70	70	35	19	11	6	7
Divorced	119	119	62	38	14	15	22

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	Chautauqua County			Dunkirk city, Chautauqua County		
		Total	Dunkirk city	Jamestown city	Tract 354	Tract 355	Tract 356
AGE							
All persons	134 436	134 436	11 425	32 434	2 607	2 638	3 287
Under 5 years	9 052	9 052	660	2 561	180	158	155
5 to 9 years	9 603	9 603	678	2 309	178	150	204
10 to 14 years	9 267	9 267	682	2 035	163	171	188
15 to 19 years	9 905	9 905	666	2 075	134	132	233
20 to 24 years	9 557	9 557	769	2 345	169	166	222
25 to 34 years	19 655	19 655	1 660	5 401	391	401	465
35 to 44 years	18 902	18 902	1 522	4 306	319	355	464
45 to 54 years	13 415	13 415	988	2 709	217	195	308
55 to 64 years	13 156	13 156	1 275	2 875	269	263	385
65 to 74 years	11 877	11 877	1 450	2 820	357	365	374
75 to 84 years	7 490	7 490	857	2 113	195	228	221
85 years and over	2 557	2 557	218	885	35	54	68
3 and 4 years	3 801	3 801	272	1 045	80	61	60
16 years and over	104 757	104 757	9 272	25 166	2 052	2 130	2 696
18 years and over	101 218	101 218	9 009	24 417	2 008	2 076	2 606
21 years and over	94 230	94 230	8 604	22 980	1 925	1 996	2 468
60 years and over	28 754	28 754	3 223	7 345	743	799	863
62 years and over	26 009	26 009	2 970	6 724	687	744	787
Median	35.1	35.1	38.4	34.0	37.1	38.1	38.6
Female	70 046	70 046	6 140	17 313	1 409	1 418	1 758
Under 5 years	4 390	4 390	335	1 252	84	89	78
5 to 9 years	4 650	4 650	332	1 117	85	66	104
10 to 14 years	4 531	4 531	335	975	85	77	97
15 to 19 years	5 011	5 011	317	1 088	72	65	112
20 to 24 years	4 905	4 905	397	1 270	96	82	107
25 to 34 years	9 991	9 991	842	2 733	188	205	234
35 to 44 years	9 471	9 471	749	2 200	151	164	235
45 to 54 years	6 893	6 893	522	1 426	114	108	167
55 to 64 years	6 879	6 879	702	1 556	146	147	212
65 to 74 years	6 762	6 762	885	1 661	231	218	219
75 to 84 years	4 686	4 686	559	1 373	132	150	144
85 years and over	1 877	1 877	165	662	25	47	49
3 and 4 years	1 851	1 851	144	519	44	34	32
16 years and over	55 615	55 615	5 074	13 796	1 137	1 173	1 458
18 years and over	53 875	53 875	4 942	13 413	1 114	1 144	1 414
21 years and over	50 249	50 249	4 749	12 629	1 066	1 106	1 347
60 years and over	16 921	16 921	1 992	4 527	474	500	519
62 years and over	15 474	15 474	1 855	4 174	441	469	479
Median	36.5	36.5	41.6	36.0	40.6	42.3	41.1
Male	64 390	64 390	5 285	15 121	1 198	1 220	1 529
Median age	33.6	33.6	35.9	31.9	34.6	35.8	36.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP							
All persons	134 436	134 436	11 425	32 434	2 607	2 638	3 287
In households	130 134	130 134	11 338	31 588	2 607	2 638	3 240
Householder	51 635	51 635	4 842	13 493	1 115	1 158	1 338
Family householder	35 781	35 781	3 105	8 444	694	717	907
Nonfamily householder	15 854	15 854	1 737	5 049	421	441	431
Living alone	13 540	13 540	1 548	4 317	385	403	373
Spouse	29 168	29 168	2 387	6 315	520	526	706
Child	40 538	40 538	3 311	9 417	758	775	975
Other relatives	3 552	3 552	378	856	114	79	116
Nonrelatives	5 241	5 241	420	1 507	100	100	105
Institutionalized persons	1 889	1 889	69	698	—	—	39
Other persons in group quarters	2 413	2 413	18	148	—	—	8
Persons per household	2.53	2.53	2.35	2.35	2.36	2.30	2.43
Persons per family	3.06	3.06	2.97	2.98	3.04	2.95	2.99
Persons 65 years and over	21 924	21 924	2 525	5 818	587	647	663
In households	20 329	20 329	2 459	5 211	587	647	624
Householder	14 083	14 083	1 772	3 735	422	483	436
Nonfamily householder	6 944	6 944	932	2 055	245	272	206
Living alone	6 750	6 750	913	2 007	240	268	200
Spouse	4 894	4 894	528	1 161	122	122	142
Other relatives	1 082	1 082	136	261	35	36	42
Nonrelatives	270	270	23	54	8	6	4
Institutionalized persons	1 523	1 523	64	579	—	—	39
Other persons in group quarters	72	72	2	28	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN							
Families	35 781	35 781	3 105	8 444	694	717	907
With own children under 18 years	16 548	16 548	1 258	4 089	287	299	359
Number of own children under 18 years	31 214	31 214	2 277	7 498	547	531	649
Married-couple families	29 163	29 163	2 371	6 293	520	525	702
With own children under 18 years	12 779	12 779	934	2 742	202	222	275
Number of own children under 18 years	24 965	24 965	1 761	5 242	396	423	530
Female householder, no husband present	5 006	5 006	565	1 718	127	150	161
With own children under 18 years	2 969	2 969	260	1 127	63	64	71
Number of own children under 18 years	5 004	5 004	411	1 907	113	89	102
MARITAL STATUS							
Males 15 years and over	50 039	50 039	4 267	11 560	931	973	1 261
Never married	13 890	13 890	1 290	3 321	269	299	381
Now married, except separated	30 017	30 017	2 432	6 515	534	537	724
Separated	942	942	68	293	17	14	17
Widowed	1 609	1 609	178	427	37	55	51
Divorced	3 581	3 581	299	1 004	74	68	88
Females 15 years and over	56 475	56 475	5 138	13 969	1 155	1 186	1 479
Never married	12 349	12 349	1 146	3 167	254	261	325
Now married, except separated	30 073	30 073	2 449	6 558	541	537	726
Separated	1 231	1 231	114	449	28	30	28
Widowed	8 117	8 117	981	2 300	228	276	263
Divorced	4 705	4 705	448	1 495	104	82	137

Table 8: Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Chautauqua County				Tots for split tracts/BNA's in Chautauqua County				Dunkirk City, Chautauqua County			
		Total	Dunkirk city	Fredonia village	Jamestown city	Tract 301	Tract 358	Tract 359.01	Tract 360	Tract 373	Tract 354	Tract 355	Tract 356
RACE	All persons	141 895	13 989	10 436	34 681	4 392	3 928	4 504	4 806	5 580	3 377	3 396	3 822
White	136 311	12 218	10 062	32 220	4 110	3 807	4 373	4 529	5 550	2 915	2 782	3 492	
Black	2 405	527	166	900	61	47	50	11	207	15	144	209	96
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	558	78	22	175	47	12	4	11	6	34	13	13	17
Eskimo	556	-	-	173	47	-	-	11	6	34	13	13	17
Aleut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian or Pacific Islander	545	42	114	157	24	40	46	10	15	5	5	5	15
Asian	522	42	113	149	24	40	46	9	15	5	5	5	15
Chinese	57	1	26	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-
Filipino	56	56	3	4	10	9	10	10	10	1	1	1	-
Japanese	22	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-
Asian Indian	134	134	13	23	38	15	7	4	4	5	3	3	2
Korean	131	131	5	29	46	3	11	11	11	7	1	1	5
Vietnamese	22	22	2	2	10	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodian	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hmong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lao/ton	30	30	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thai	7	7	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Asian	44	44	2	16	18	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pacific Islander	23	23	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaiian	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Samoan	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guamanian	16	16	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Pacific Islander	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other race	2 076	2 076	1	126	72	529	150	22	31	49	4	279	387
HISPANIC ORIGIN													202
All persons	141 895	13 989	10 436	34 681	4 392	3 928	4 504	4 806	5 580	3 377	3 396	3 822	
Hispanic origin (of any race)	4 055	1 954	203	1 035	269	85	75	124	32	592	536	430	
Mexican	163	31	15	39	1	7	2	13	8	10	9	412	
Puerto Rican	3 282	1 830	140	891	260	70	57	95	10	562	509	412	
Cuban	54	54	16	5	7	1	1	1	3	8	12	16	
Other Hispanic	556	556	77	43	98	7	15	15	11	12	17	16	
Not of Hispanic origin	137 840	12 035	10 233	33 646	4 123	3 843	4 429	4 682	5 558	2 785	2 860	3 392	
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN													-
All persons	141 895	13 989	10 436	34 681	4 392	3 928	4 504	4 806	5 580	3 377	3 396	3 822	
White	136 311	12 218	10 062	32 220	4 110	3 807	4 373	4 529	5 550	2 915	2 782	3 492	
Hispanic origin	1 875	793	133	486	105	63	44	64	28	308	144	205	
Not of Hispanic origin	134 436	11 425	9 229	32 434	4 005	3 744	4 324	4 465	5 522	2 607	2 638	3 287	
Block	2 405	527	166	900	61	47	50	207	15	144	209	96	
Hispanic origin	108	108	26	4	23	6	-	14	5	10	9	15	
Not of Hispanic origin	2 297	2 297	501	162	877	55	47	49	193	15	139	87	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	558	558	76	22	175	47	12	4	11	6	34	13	
Hispanic origin	534	534	46	21	163	5	1	1	1	6	34	9	
Not of Hispanic origin	134 436	42	114	157	24	40	46	10	15	5	5	8	
Asian or Pacific Islander	39	39	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	
Hispanic origin	506	506	36	113	143	18	40	46	10	15	5	5	
Not of Hispanic origin	2 076	2 076	1 126	72	150	22	31	49	4	279	387	202	
Other race	2 099	2 099	1 119	64	500	147	21	25	4	279	381	202	
Hispanic origin	67	67	7	3	29	3	3	3	3	3	3	6	

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Dunkirk city, Chautauqua County—Con.				Fredonia village, Chautauqua County				Jamestown city, Chautauqua County			
RACE		Tract 357	Tract 360 (pt.)	Tract 358 (pt.)	Tract 359.01 (pt.)	Tract 359.02	Tract 360 (pt.)	Tract 301 (pt.)	Tract 302	Tract 303	Tract 304	Tract 305	Tract 306
RACE	All persons	3 394	—	3 876	4 089	2 468	3	4 392	2 632	4 566	3 989	4 440	4 294
White	3 029	—	3 756	3 961	2 342	69	4 110	4 387	4 505	3 672	3 672	41	41
Block	78	—	47	50	7	—	61	159	434	28	8	42	12
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	12	11	4	4	7	—	47	14	28	8	41	11	1
American Indian	12	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eskimo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	17	40	44	44	30	29	24	34	20	23	10	6	6
Asian	17	40	44	44	30	29	24	34	20	23	10	6	6
Chinese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Filipino	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Japanese	8	15	9	11	5	3	1	7	7	7	4	—	6
Asian Indian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Korean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Vietnamese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lotouan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	—	258	—	22	30	20	—	150	38	55	4	158	87
HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	3 394	—	3 876	4 089	2 468	3	4 392	4 632	2 662	4 566	3 989	4 440	4 294
Hispanic origin (of any race)	376	85	68	50	6	—	269	121	91	35	249	153	153
Mexican	11	7	2	6	6	—	1	7	3	12	2	12	12
Puerto Rican	347	70	51	51	3	—	260	90	76	13	237	129	129
Cuban	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	32	7	14	14	22	—	7	23	12	10	10	12	12
Not of Hispanic origin	2 998	3 791	4 021	2 418	3	4 123	4 511	2 571	4 531	3 740	4 287	4 287	4 287
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	3 394	—	3 876	4 089	2 468	3	4 392	4 632	2 662	4 566	3 989	4 440	4 294
White	3 029	—	3 756	3 961	2 342	3	4 110	4 387	2 125	4 505	3 672	3 672	4 294
Hispanic origin	136	63	43	43	227	—	105	79	41	28	88	88	66
Not of Hispanic origin	2 893	3 673	3 918	3 918	2 315	3	4 005	4 308	2 084	4 477	3 584	3 584	4 294
Block	78	47	50	50	69	—	61	159	434	26	107	107	41
Hispanic origin	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—
Not of Hispanic origin	76	47	49	49	49	—	55	156	427	25	102	102	41
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	12	11	4	4	7	—	105	47	14	28	8	42	12
Hispanic origin	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	5	—	2	—	4	4
Not of Hispanic origin	11	10	4	4	7	—	42	14	14	28	6	10	8
Asian or Pacific Islander	17	40	44	44	30	—	30	24	34	20	23	10	6
Hispanic origin	17	40	44	44	30	—	18	30	20	—	9	3	3
Not of Hispanic origin	258	22	30	20	24	—	150	38	55	4	158	87	87
Other race	257	21	24	19	6	—	147	35	43	4	154	4	4
Hispanic origin	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	3	12	—	—	7	—

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Jamestown city, Chautauque County—Cm.						Remainder of Chautauque County					
		Tract 307	Tract 308	Tract 373 (pt.)	Tract 301 (pt.)	Tract 351	Tract 352	Tract 353	Tract 358 (pt.)	Tract 359 (pt.)	Tract 360 (pt.)	Tract 361	Tract 363
RACE													
All persons	5 056	4 944	4 869	4 869	4 732	2 555	2 487	2 527	2 582	4 697	4 832	4 655	4 223
White	4 958	4 848	4 24	35	69	15	15	15	15	207	393	69	393
Black	10	14	14	48	48	14	14	14	14	11	19	10	10
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	10	14	69	48	14	14	14	14	11	19	10	10
American Indian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eskimo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian	23	17	17	17	5	8	4	13	10	9	8	8	13
Chinese	15	17	17	17	4	4	4	13	13	2	2	2	1
Filipino	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Japanese	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Asian Indian	6	11	11	11	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	12
Korean	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vietnamese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louien	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoaan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	17	20	—	—	14	6	5	5	5	49	5	193	1
HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	5 056	4 944	4 58	34	34	2 555	2 582	2 582	52	415	4 803	4 697	4 832
Hispanic origin (of any race)	559	58	—	3	4	16	24	24	—	7	124	46	288
Mexican	2	—	—	—	26	8	8	21	—	13	1	1	4
Puerto Rican	46	40	1	—	—	3	3	—	—	6	95	30	79
Cuban	4	4	—	—	4	2	2	3	—	1	15	15	5
Other Hispanic	7	17	—	—	4 821	2 539	2 558	52	408	4 679	4 651	4 200	5 544
Not of Hispanic origin	4 997	4 886	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	5 056	4 944	4 869	4 869	4 732	2 555	2 487	2 527	2 582	52	415	4 803	4 697
White	4 958	4 848	4 24	35	20	15	15	15	15	51	406	4 526	4 655
Hispanic origin	4 41	38	—	—	4 712	2 476	2 511	2 511	2 511	51	406	4 64	4 42
Not of Hispanic origin	4 917	4 831	24	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 462	4 613
Black	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	207	10	154
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	393
Not of Hispanic origin	47	24	24	34	34	6	6	13	13	14	—	—	30
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	10	14	14	69	48	14	14	14	14	193	10	10	363
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	19	10	10
Not of Hispanic origin	10	14	14	69	48	14	14	14	14	11	19	10	10
Asian or Pacific Islander	23	17	17	5	5	8	8	8	8	2	10	8	13
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	23	17	17	5	5	8	8	8	8	2	10	8	13
Other race	17	20	20	17	14	6	5	5	5	2	10	8	13
Hispanic origin	17	20	20	17	13	5	5	5	5	1	46	4	189
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	4

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area

RACE	Remainder of Chautauque County—Con.										
	Tract 364	Tract 365	Tract 366	Tract 367	Tract 368	Tract 369	Tract 370	Tract 371	Tract 372	Tract 373 (pt.)	Tract 374
All persons											
White	7 069	5 194	4 096	3 895	4 477	6 681	3 579	4 472	3 865	5 590	4 219
Black	7 002	5 119	4 075	3 680	4 455	6 631	3 557	4 385	5 550	4 183	4 844
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	25	13	3	3	2	12	13	6	15	6	3
American Indian	12	7	8	2	2	12	13	6	12	6	12
Eskimo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian	16	28	1	10	4	5	9	53	13	15	9
Pacific Islander	16	28	1	10	4	5	9	53	13	15	9
Chinese	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	1	1	2
Filipino	—	13	1	1	4	1	1	10	—	1	5
Japanese	2	1	1	1	5	1	1	18	7	7	1
Asian Indian	6	5	1	1	3	2	4	4	7	5	1
Korean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vietnamese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lao	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoaan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	14	27	9	—	—	3	7	3	3	1	4
HISPANIC ORIGIN											
All persons	7 069	5 194	4 096	3 895	4 477	6 681	3 579	4 472	3 865	5 590	4 219
Hispanic origin (of any race)	62	97	13	4	8	22	13	27	15	32	23
Mexican	7	19	2	1	4	4	1	5	2	8	8
Puerto Rican	29	51	5	—	1	12	9	12	4	10	19
Cuban	4	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	2	1
Other Hispanic	22	25	6	3	2	6	10	9	11	196	4 853
Not of Hispanic origin	7 007	5 097	4 083	3 891	4 469	6 659	3 566	4 445	3 850	5 558	4 853
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN											
All persons	7 069	5 194	4 096	3 895	4 477	6 681	3 579	4 472	3 865	5 590	4 219
White	7 002	5 119	4 075	3 880	4 455	6 631	3 557	4 385	5 550	4 183	4 844
Hispanic origin	45	61	4	4	5	18	13	21	10	28	18
Not of Hispanic origin	6 957	5 058	4 071	3 876	4 450	6 613	3 544	4 364	3 807	5 522	4 165
Black	25	13	3	3	3	25	4	24	22	15	6
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	24	12	3	3	2	25	4	21	19	15	6
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	12	7	8	2	—	13	6	7	12	6	12
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	12	7	8	2	1	12	6	7	11	6	12
Asian or Pacific Islander	16	28	1	10	4	5	9	53	13	15	9
Hispanic origin	5	12	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	13	—
Not of Hispanic origin	11	16	1	10	4	5	9	53	13	15	9
Other race	14	27	9	—	3	7	3	3	4	5	2
Hispanic origin	11	23	4	—	3	3	3	—	4	5	—
Not of Hispanic origin	3	4	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	4	—

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	Chautauqua County				Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Chautauqua County				
		Total	Dunkirk city	Fredonia village	Jamestown city	Tract 301	Tract 358	Tract 359.01	Tract 360	Tract 373
All housing units-----	62 682	62 682	5 952	3 548	15 461	1 872	1 782	1 851	2 029	2 457
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units-----	53 696	53 696	5 652	3 306	14 269	1 719	1 679	1 712	1 724	2 283
Owner-occupied housing units-----	36 817	36 817	3 668	1 895	7 402	770	881	1 113	1 435	1 593
Percent of occupied housing units-----	68.6	68.6	64.9	57.3	51.9	44.8	52.5	65.0	83.2	69.8
White-----	36 281	36 281	3 523	1 872	7 204	758	868	1 102	1 418	1 586
Black-----	260	260	49	7	142	2	4	2	5	4
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut-----	68	68	4	1	12	4	2	—	2	2
Asian or Pacific Islander-----	73	73	5	14	18	3	6	9	2	1
Other race-----	135	135	87	1	26	3	1	—	8	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)-----	349	349	172	17	76	13	11	8	14	3
White, not of Hispanic origin-----	36 071	36 071	3 439	1 856	7 155	749	858	1 094	1 412	1 583
Renter-occupied housing units-----	16 879	16 879	1 984	1 411	6 867	949	798	599	289	690
White-----	15 888	15 888	1 568	1 361	6 442	877	775	575	277	684
Black-----	396	396	126	23	219	16	9	13	4	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut-----	100	100	12	3	52	16	1	2	—	2
Asian or Pacific Islander-----	47	47	5	10	18	1	6	1	—	1
Other race-----	448	448	273	14	136	39	7	8	8	1
Hispanic origin (of any race)-----	785	785	440	29	249	62	18	12	16	3
White, not of Hispanic origin-----	15 564	15 564	1 403	1 344	6 338	856	763	570	269	682
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units-----	8 986	8 986	300	242	1 192	153	103	139	305	174
For sale only-----	559	559	45	7	129	14	1	7	23	13
For rent-----	1 544	1 544	89	130	726	78	43	84	41	58
Rented or sold, not occupied-----	414	414	11	30	82	21	17	14	8	22
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use-----	5 171	5 171	6	22	29	1	11	10	145	42
For migrant workers-----	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant-----	1 296	1 296	149	53	226	39	31	24	88	39
Boarded up-----	85	85	8	1	22	3	1	—	4	4
ROOMS										
1 room-----	588	588	38	15	191	69	8	9	33	15
2 rooms-----	1 340	1 340	124	102	404	60	55	44	19	44
3 rooms-----	4 798	4 798	411	330	1 701	177	204	117	83	232
4 rooms-----	10 163	10 163	760	572	2 590	315	274	307	360	350
5 rooms-----	12 993	12 993	1 145	650	3 444	421	350	317	424	492
6 rooms-----	13 006	13 006	1 258	681	3 509	436	319	283	406	583
7 rooms-----	9 164	9 164	1 065	511	1 871	226	249	297	328	375
8 or more rooms-----	10 630	10 630	1 151	687	1 751	168	323	377	376	366
Median, all housing units-----	5.6	5.6	5.9	5.7	5.3	5.2	5.5	5.8	5.7	5.7
Median, occupied housing units-----	5.8	5.8	6.0	5.8	5.4	5.2	5.7	6.0	5.9	5.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.4	5.4	5.6	6.0	5.9	5.7
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	6.3	6.3	6.6	6.7	6.2	6.2	6.7	6.7	6.2	6.2
Median, all housing units-----	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.6	4.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached-----	40 432	40 432	3 762	1 957	7 289	749	909	1 154	1 470	1 678
1, attached-----	634	634	49	69	136	15	21	48	13	15
2-----	8 334	8 334	1 312	536	4 125	532	351	183	72	377
3 or 4-----	3 609	3 609	394	372	1 953	315	228	128	23	107
5 to 9-----	1 791	1 791	108	262	802	119	106	155	17	77
10 to 19-----	1 266	1 266	34	105	386	28	50	46	17	83
20 to 49-----	798	798	132	96	343	61	3	93	—	34
50 or more-----	515	515	89	89	281	—	89	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer-----	4 558	4 558	20	18	10	1	2	20	403	63
Other-----	745	745	52	44	136	52	23	24	14	23
Occupied housing units-----	53 696	53 696	5 652	3 306	14 269	1 719	1 679	1 712	1 724	2 283
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person-----	14 035	14 035	1 700	912	4 555	564	545	380	453	627
2 persons-----	17 555	17 555	1 756	1 059	4 535	534	529	560	553	784
3 persons-----	8 882	8 882	912	546	2 223	275	244	310	288	356
4 persons-----	7 923	7 923	745	546	1 796	187	249	323	273	324
5 persons-----	3 595	3 595	360	180	810	102	82	103	107	132
6 or more persons-----	1 706	1 706	179	63	350	57	30	36	50	60
Median, occupied housing units-----	2.23	2.23	2.14	2.20	2.07	2.05	2.06	2.35	2.24	2.16
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	2.36	2.36	2.24	2.39	2.29	2.21	2.28	2.50	2.30	2.32
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	1.85	1.85	1.88	1.90	1.75	1.90	1.73	2.08	1.84	1.56
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less-----	52 890	52 890	5 542	3 276	14 081	1 683	1 670	1 691	1 711	2 266
1.01 to 1.50-----	662	662	82	21	148	26	6	15	8	14
1.51 or more-----	144	144	28	9	40	10	3	6	5	3
Mean -----	.43	.43	.41	.42	.43	.44	.41	.43	.42	.42
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----	25 499	25 499	3 060	1 608	5 975	594	720	951	804	1 184
Less than \$20,000-----	1 334	1 334	205	17	325	44	9	11	43	32
\$20,000 to \$39,999-----	7 642	7 642	1 212	175	2 196	268	93	94	159	318
\$40,000 to \$59,999-----	8 213	8 213	1 029	450	2 101	212	219	237	204	440
\$60,000 to \$79,999-----	4 624	4 624	423	514	832	52	216	319	199	231
\$80,000 to \$99,999-----	1 769	1 769	128	242	292	11	96	162	84	92
\$100,000 to \$149,999-----	1 280	1 280	49	173	169	6	72	111	89	50
\$150,000 to \$199,999-----	350	350	6	25	35	—	9	13	17	15
\$200,000 to \$249,999-----	134	134	2	7	14	1	3	2	6	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999-----	73	73	1	2	7	—	2	—	3	2
\$300,000 or more-----	80	80	5	3	4	—	1	2	3	2
Median (dollars)-----	47 800	47 800	41 700	66 100	43 300	39 100	63 300	68 200	59 600	49 100
Mean (dollars)-----	56 300	56 300	46 000	70 900	48 900	41 600	68 400	72 200	66 300	56 500
Specified renter-occupied housing units-----	16 219	16 219	1 969	1 398	6 828	944	789	592	253	667
Median contract rent (dollars)-----	251	251	255	299	242	245	298	300	259	246
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	260	260	251	323	248	250	322	320	268	252
With meals included in rent-----	62	62	11	1	22	4	1	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	396	396	298	187	311	238	187	—	—	—
No meals included in rent-----	15 086	15 086	1 860	1 339	6 524	899	765	558	230	607
Na cash rent-----	1 071	1 071	98	58	282	41	23	34	23	60

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Dunkirk city, Chautauqua County					Fredonia village, Chautauqua County			
	Tract 354	Tract 355	Tract 356	Tract 357	Tract 360 (pt.)	Tract 358 (pt.)	Tract 359.01 (pt.)	Tract 359.02	Tract 360 (pt.)
	1 420	1 493	1 570	1 469	—	1 758	1 699	90	1
All housing units	1 420	1 493	1 570	1 469	—	1 758	1 699	90	1
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units	1 333	1 408	1 509	1 402	—	1 655	1 567	83	1
Owner-occupied housing units	815	871	1 112	870	—	862	986	46	1
Percent of occupied housing units	61.1	61.9	73.7	62.1	—	52.1	62.9	55.4	100.0
White	792	821	1 079	831	—	850	976	45	1
Black	9	22	11	7	—	4	2	1	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	3	2	—	6	8	—	—
Other race	14	26	17	30	—	1	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (af any race)	43	40	44	45	—	11	6	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin	763	807	1 054	815	—	840	970	45	1
Renter-occupied housing units	518	537	397	532	—	793	581	37	—
White	416	381	324	447	—	770	558	33	—
Black	34	51	25	16	—	9	13	1	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	4	2	1	5	—	1	2	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	1	1	1	2	—	6	1	3	—
Other race	63	102	46	62	—	7	7	—	—
Hispanic origin (af any race)	127	132	88	93	—	18	11	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin	352	351	284	416	—	758	553	33	—
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units	87	85	61	67	—	103	132	7	—
For sole only	8	13	12	12	—	1	5	1	—
For rent	31	29	13	16	—	43	82	5	—
Rented or sold, not occupied	—	2	4	5	—	17	13	—	—
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	—	1	1	4	—	11	10	1	—
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	48	40	31	30	—	31	22	—	—
Boarded up	2	4	—	2	—	1	—	—	—
ROOMS									
1 room	15	13	6	4	—	8	7	—	—
2 rooms	31	55	12	26	—	55	41	6	—
3 rooms	110	129	72	100	—	204	113	13	—
4 rooms	158	202	182	218	—	272	293	7	—
5 rooms	276	283	294	292	—	344	293	13	—
6 rooms	314	283	377	284	—	316	355	10	—
7 rooms	245	250	317	253	—	244	257	10	—
8 or more rooms	271	278	310	292	—	315	340	31	1
Median, all housing units	5.9	5.7	6.1	5.8	—	5.5	5.8	6.1	8.0
Mean, all housing units	5.9	5.8	6.2	6.0	—	5.7	5.9	6.2	8.0
Median, occupied housing units	5.9	5.8	6.1	5.9	—	5.6	5.9	6.4	8.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.7	—	6.7	6.7	7.8	8.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.7	4.2	4.7	4.4	—	4.3	4.3	3.8	—
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached	821	875	1 192	874	—	889	1 014	53	1
1, attached	16	9	12	12	—	21	48	—	—
2	345	394	244	329	—	349	180	7	—
3 or 4	87	79	95	133	—	227	125	20	—
5 to 9	33	12	18	45	—	106	155	1	—
10 to 19	25	4	1	4	—	50	46	9	—
20 to 49	71	3	—	58	—	3	93	—	—
50 or more	—	89	—	—	—	89	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	11	7	1	1	—	1	17	—	—
Other	11	21	7	13	—	23	21	—	—
Occupied housing units	1 333	1 408	1 509	1 402	—	1 655	1 567	83	1
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person	414	459	406	421	—	534	352	26	—
2 persons	379	430	500	447	—	524	517	18	—
3 persons	216	200	250	246	—	242	290	13	1
4 persons	155	191	216	183	—	244	286	16	—
5 persons	109	82	91	78	—	81	91	8	—
6 or more persons	60	46	46	27	—	30	31	2	—
Median, occupied housing units	2.17	2.07	2.20	2.13	—	2.06	2.33	2.36	3.00
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.22	2.20	2.25	2.30	—	2.29	2.48	2.50	3.00
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.02	1.77	2.02	1.75	—	1.73	2.09	1.88	—
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less	1 294	1 372	1 491	1 385	—	1 646	1 547	82	1
1.01 to 1.50	29	27	15	11	—	6	14	1	—
1.51 or more	10	9	3	6	—	3	6	—	—
Mean	.42	.41	.40	.40	—	.41	.43	.41	.38
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units	650	699	979	732	—	704	860	43	1
Less than \$20,000	52	61	56	36	—	8	8	1	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999	338	328	344	202	—	90	85	—	—
\$40,000 to \$59,999	183	194	344	308	—	216	225	9	—
\$60,000 to \$79,999	61	72	162	128	—	213	291	9	1
\$80,000 to \$99,999	14	31	45	38	—	94	138	10	—
\$100,000 to \$149,999	2	13	18	16	—	70	97	6	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999	—	—	3	3	—	8	13	4	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	—	1	1	—	3	1	3	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—
\$300,000 or more	—	—	5	—	—	1	2	—	—
Median (dollars)	36 300	38 100	45 000	48 300	—	63 200	67 600	83 600	62 500
Mean (dollars)	39 100	42 200	49 800	50 600	—	68 000	71 800	99 500	62 500
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units	513	534	391	531	—	784	578	36	—
Median contract rent (dollars)	235	241	265	271	—	300	301	292	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	228	235	268	277	—	323	321	365	—
With meals included in rent	3	3	1	4	—	1	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	312	263	213	335	—	187	—	—	—
No meals included in rent	487	505	366	502	—	760	544	35	—
No cash rent	23	26	24	25	—	23	34	1	—

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jamestown city, Chautauque County							
	Tract 301 (pt.)	Tract 302	Tract 303	Tract 304	Tract 305	Tract 306	Tract 307	Tract 308
All housing units-----	1 872	1 992	1 258	2 052	2 142	1 860	2 120	2 165
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing units-----	1 719	1 820	1 099	1 923	1 909	1 713	2 022	2 064
Owner-occupied housing units-----	770	1 107	397	1 251	331	929	1 318	1 299
Percent of occupied housing units-----	44.8	60.8	36.1	65.1	17.3	54.2	65.2	62.9
White-----	758	1 076	290	1 242	320	918	1 313	1 287
Block-----	2	18	100	4	6	3	4	5
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut-----	4	3	—	1	—	2	—	2
Asian or Pacific Islander-----	3	6	2	3	1	—	—	3
Other race-----	3	4	5	1	4	6	1	2
Hispanic origin (of any race)-----	13	11	9	8	9	11	7	8
White, not of Hispanic origin-----	749	1 069	286	1 235	315	913	1 307	1 281
Renter-occupied housing units-----	949	713	702	672	1 578	784	704	765
White-----	877	655	597	662	1 466	748	682	755
Block-----	16	40	82	5	53	11	9	3
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut-----	16	6	7	2	12	4	3	2
Asian or Pacific Islander-----	1	5	2	1	4	1	4	—
Other race-----	39	7	14	2	43	20	6	5
Hispanic origin (of any race)-----	62	21	28	5	70	32	13	18
White, not of Hispanic origin-----	856	642	586	659	1 441	737	675	742
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units-----	153	172	159	129	233	147	98	101
For sole only-----	14	24	28	12	16	19	11	5
For rent-----	78	112	81	75	171	85	60	64
Rented or sold, not occupied-----	21	4	9	17	6	6	10	9
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use-----	1	2	6	9	3	2	—	6
For migrant workers-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant-----	39	30	35	16	37	35	17	17
Boarded up-----	3	5	6	—	3	3	1	1
ROOMS								
1 room-----	69	5	18	—	89	2	—	8
2 rooms-----	60	26	55	18	194	18	10	23
3 rooms-----	177	160	169	160	703	107	97	128
4 rooms-----	315	268	220	348	382	339	347	371
5 rooms-----	421	357	268	418	323	537	527	593
6 rooms-----	436	439	253	547	214	461	614	545
7 rooms-----	226	318	145	316	113	189	293	271
8 or more rooms-----	168	419	130	245	124	207	232	226
Median, all housing units-----	5.2	5.9	5.1	5.6	3.7	5.4	5.6	5.4
Mean, all housing units-----	5.2	6.0	5.2	5.7	4.2	5.6	5.7	5.6
Median, occupied housing units-----	5.4	6.0	5.2	5.7	3.8	5.4	5.7	5.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	6.2	6.8	6.2	6.2	6.6	6.1	6.1	6.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.4	3.4	4.7	4.6	4.5
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached-----	749	1 058	477	1 258	288	916	1 294	1 249
1, attached-----	15	22	22	22	11	7	26	11
2-----	532	540	378	439	477	641	509	609
3 or 4-----	315	223	212	157	488	222	230	106
5 to 9-----	119	101	125	46	294	33	43	41
10 to 19-----	28	39	6	85	109	28	7	84
20 to 49-----	61	—	28	34	165	—	—	55
50 or more-----	—	—	—	—	281	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer-----	1	2	—	—	1	2	2	2
Other-----	52	7	10	11	28	11	9	8
Occupied housing units-----	1 719	1 820	1 099	1 923	1 909	1 713	2 022	2 064
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person-----	564	462	371	597	1 026	416	513	606
2 persons-----	534	590	338	647	431	562	710	723
3 persons-----	275	324	159	272	203	303	355	332
4 persons-----	187	260	112	261	140	280	286	270
5 persons-----	102	143	77	110	56	102	119	101
6 or more persons-----	57	41	42	36	53	50	39	32
Median, occupied housing units-----	2.05	2.26	2.03	2.06	1.50	2.28	2.20	2.09
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	2.21	2.45	2.18	2.22	2.24	2.33	2.31	2.25
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	1.90	1.92	1.89	1.67	1.50	2.21	1.94	1.75
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less-----	1 683	1 807	1 076	1 911	1 873	1 681	2 004	2 046
1.01 to 1.50-----	26	10	20	9	26	27	16	14
1.51 or more-----	10	3	3	3	10	5	2	4
Mean-----	.44	.41	.46	.41	.46	.46	.43	.42
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----	594	905	294	1 091	199	700	1 120	1 072
Less than \$20,000-----	44	35	76	31	26	58	31	24
\$20,000 to \$39,999-----	268	297	166	388	118	283	320	356
\$40,000 to \$59,999-----	212	292	35	422	39	246	423	432
\$60,000 to \$79,999-----	52	120	10	177	14	81	221	157
\$80,000 to \$99,999-----	11	61	4	47	2	24	82	61
\$100,000 to \$149,999-----	6	60	2	23	—	6	42	30
\$150,000 to \$199,999-----	—	23	—	2	—	2	1	7
\$200,000 to \$249,999-----	1	11	—	—	—	—	—	2
\$250,000 to \$299,999-----	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	3
\$300,000 or more-----	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)-----	39 100	45 600	25 800	44 200	33 000	40 600	47 900	46 600
Mean (dollars)-----	41 600	59 300	30 400	48 700	35 000	43 500	52 700	51 700
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units-----	944	710	693	668	1 577	778	700	758
Median contract rent (dollars)-----	245	264	232	284	217	225	246	265
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	250	277	239	287	217	235	248	277
With meals included in rent-----	4	—	2	1	4	9	2	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	238	—	200	313	257	408	238	—
No meals included in rent-----	899	681	663	631	1 554	723	657	716
No cash rent-----	41	29	28	36	19	46	41	42

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Chautauqua County						
	Tract 301 (pt.)	Tract 351	Tract 352	Tract 353	Tract 358 (pt.)	Tract 359.01 (pt.)	Tract 360 (pt.)
All housing units	—	2 395	1 033	994	24	152	2 028
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER							
Occupied housing units	—	1 910	953	908	24	145	1 723
Owner-occupied housing units	—	1 393	762	772	19	127	1 434
Percent of occupied housing units	—	72.9	80.0	85.0	79.2	87.6	83.2
White	—	1 369	746	763	18	126	1 417
Black	—	13	4	4	—	—	5
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	9	11	3	1	—	2
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	2	—	1	—	1	2
Other race	—	—	1	1	—	—	8
Hispanic origin (of any race)	—	3	1	4	—	2	14
White, not of Hispanic origin	—	1 366	746	760	18	124	1 411
Renter-occupied housing units	—	517	191	136	5	18	289
White	—	496	189	132	5	17	277
Black	—	5	—	1	—	—	4
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	13	2	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Other race	—	3	—	—	—	1	8
Hispanic origin (of any race)	—	7	1	1	—	1	16
White, not of Hispanic origin	—	492	188	131	5	17	269
VACANCY STATUS							
Vacant housing units	—	485	80	86	—	7	305
For sole only	—	15	6	11	—	2	23
For rent	—	65	5	6	—	2	41
Rented or sold, not occupied	—	7	7	9	—	1	8
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	—	291	12	20	—	—	145
For migrant workers	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	—	107	49	40	—	2	88
Boarded up	—	16	—	3	—	—	4
ROOMS							
1 room	—	12	3	4	—	2	33
2 rooms	—	30	1	10	—	3	19
3 rooms	—	132	44	27	—	4	83
4 rooms	—	420	152	119	2	14	360
5 rooms	—	516	209	184	6	24	424
6 rooms	—	532	218	213	3	28	406
7 rooms	—	332	157	187	5	40	328
8 or more rooms	—	421	249	250	8	37	375
Median, all housing units	—	5.7	6.0	6.2	6.7	6.5	5.7
Mean, all housing units	—	5.9	6.3	6.4	6.9	6.4	5.9
Median, occupied housing units	—	5.9	6.1	6.3	6.7	6.5	5.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units	—	6.3	6.2	6.4	7.2	6.8	6.2
Median, renter-occupied housing units	—	4.8	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.3	4.6
UNITS IN STRUCTURE							
1, detached	—	1 730	727	829	20	140	1 469
1, attached	—	17	6	9	—	—	13
2	—	262	77	44	2	3	72
3 or 4	—	85	10	13	—	3	23
5 to 9	—	20	—	—	—	—	17
10 to 19	—	12	1	1	—	—	17
20 to 49	—	32	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	—	217	197	93	1	3	403
Other	—	20	15	5	—	3	14
Occupied housing units	—	1 910	953	908	24	145	1 723
PERSONS IN UNIT							
1 person	—	519	196	147	11	28	453
2 persons	—	628	322	322	5	43	553
3 persons	—	323	176	163	2	20	287
4 persons	—	269	158	181	5	37	273
5 persons	—	122	66	63	1	12	107
6 or more persons	—	49	35	32	—	5	50
Median, occupied housing units	—	2.19	2.37	2.45	1.70	2.57	2.24
Median, owner-occupied housing units	—	2.27	2.38	2.47	1.88	2.88	2.29
Median, renter-occupied housing units	—	1.90	2.35	2.34	1.50	1.50	1.84
PERSONS PER ROOM							
1.00 or less	—	1 894	938	898	24	144	1 710
1.01 to 1.50	—	13	14	9	—	1	8
1.51 or more	—	3	1	1	—	5	5
Mean	—	.41	.42	.43	.32	.44	.42
VALUE							
Specified owner-occupied housing units	—	1 049	358	427	16	91	803
Less than \$20,000	—	47	20	14	1	3	43
\$20,000 to \$39,999	—	277	112	84	3	9	159
\$40,000 to \$59,999	—	404	120	130	3	12	204
\$60,000 to \$79,999	—	229	76	128	3	28	198
\$80,000 to \$99,999	—	57	14	41	2	24	84
\$100,000 to \$149,999	—	23	12	23	2	14	89
\$150,000 to \$199,999	—	6	4	7	1	—	17
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	5	—	—	1	—	6
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more	—	1	—	—	1	—	3
Median (dollars)	—	48 200	46 100	57 800	65 000	74 200	59 500
Mean (dollars)	—	52 400	51 000	60 500	85 800	75 800	66 300
CONTRACT RENT							
Specified renter-occupied housing units	—	507	157	119	5	14	253
Median contract rent (dollars)	—	257	242	267	238	250	259
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	260	244	270	223	277	268
With meals included in rent	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	—	337	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent	—	461	139	102	5	14	230
No cash rent	—	46	17	17	—	—	23

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Chautauque County—Con.						
	Tract 361	Tract 363	Tract 364	Tract 365	Tract 366	Tract 367	Tract 368
All housing units	2 059	1 934	4 873	2 414	1 918	1 476	2 075
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER							
Occupied housing units	1 637	1 532	2 638	2 013	1 450	1 319	1 562
Owner-occupied housing units	1 317	1 123	2 017	1 431	1 122	999	1 350
Percent of occupied housing units	80.5	73.3	76.5	71.1	77.4	75.7	86.4
White	1 306	1 112	2 011	1 424	1 118	997	1 349
Block	4	3	1	2	—	1	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	3	3	1	—	2	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	3	2	3	3	1	1	—
Other race	1	3	1	2	1	—	1
Hispanic origin (of any race)	4	12	6	14	2	1	3
White, not of Hispanic origin	1 303	1 103	2 007	1 413	1 117	996	1 347
Renter-occupied housing units	320	409	621	582	328	320	212
White	313	400	616	572	327	319	211
Block	—	7	1	2	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	6	—	2	—	—	1	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Other race	1	2	2	4	1	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	4	4	5	15	1	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin	310	398	613	564	327	319	211
VACANCY STATUS							
Vacant housing units	422	402	2 235	401	468	157	513
For sole use	23	28	54	33	23	16	16
For rent	42	35	95	50	37	5	14
Rented or sold, not occupied	34	13	17	35	7	37	10
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	243	279	1 991	217	337	82	429
For migrant workers	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	79	47	78	66	64	17	44
Boarded up	4	4	—	8	1	1	1
ROOMS							
1 room	30	20	34	27	17	5	28
2 rooms	63	42	176	37	38	29	26
3 rooms	124	116	407	174	151	92	90
4 rooms	321	378	859	438	292	162	305
5 rooms	411	402	984	417	417	223	425
6 rooms	369	397	851	413	350	283	439
7 rooms	332	267	725	350	290	278	331
8 or more rooms	409	312	837	558	363	404	431
Median, all housing units	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.8	5.6	6.3	5.9
Mean, all housing units	5.9	5.7	5.7	6.0	5.8	6.4	6.0
Median, occupied housing units	6.0	5.7	5.8	6.1	5.9	6.5	6.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.6	6.2	6.8	6.2
Median, renter-occupied housing units	5.0	4.5	4.5	4.5	5.0	5.2	4.9
UNITS IN STRUCTURE							
1, detached	1 364	1 247	3 359	1 644	1 442	1 113	1 689
1, attached	12	15	134	26	18	9	9
2	69	139	222	263	82	78	43
3 or 4	13	35	145	116	53	30	42
5 to 9	—	24	142	74	25	41	11
10 to 19	47	5	231	130	1	5	—
20 to 49	—	41	30	—	—	—	—
50 or more	—	—	56	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	468	398	516	130	280	179	246
Other	86	30	38	31	17	21	35
Occupied housing units	1 637	1 532	2 638	2 013	1 450	1 319	1 562
PERSONS IN UNIT							
1 person	322	366	621	531	279	261	249
2 persons	493	445	887	669	465	403	524
3 persons	308	250	440	321	278	221	287
4 persons	288	280	397	292	215	224	292
5 persons	139	130	193	144	137	114	146
6 or more persons	87	61	100	56	76	96	64
Median, occupied housing units	2.51	2.40	2.29	2.21	2.46	2.49	2.53
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.55	2.48	2.32	2.32	2.43	2.60	2.59
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.35	2.11	2.13	1.85	2.63	2.20	2.27
PERSONS PER ROOM							
1.00 or less	1 595	1 491	2 575	1 986	1 416	1 277	1 530
1.01 to 1.50	39	36	57	22	29	31	27
1.51 or more	3	5	6	5	5	11	5
Mean	.46	.46	.44	.41	.46	.45	.46
VALUE							
Specified owner-occupied housing units	552	585	1 236	958	593	530	754
Less than \$20,000	84	20	77	29	62	57	62
\$20,000 to \$39,999	240	185	361	282	257	230	193
\$40,000 to \$59,999	141	200	374	340	151	173	227
\$60,000 to \$79,999	58	115	194	183	65	51	124
\$80,000 to \$99,999	19	35	79	67	29	10	54
\$100,000 to \$149,999	10	23	80	49	18	7	53
\$150,000 to \$199,999	—	3	38	7	6	1	19
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	2	13	1	4	1	11
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—	11	—	—	—	6
\$300,000 or more	—	2	9	—	1	—	5
Median (dollars)	35 800	46 900	48 100	48 400	38 500	38 300	49 500
Mean (dollars)	40 000	54 300	62 500	54 000	47 100	41 100	62 500
CONTRACT RENT							
Specified renter-occupied housing units	262	380	545	554	285	253	179
Median contract rent (dollars)	213	240	231	257	222	201	263
Mean contract rent (dollars)	211	235	239	264	229	207	262
With meals included in rent	—	1	3	2	—	4	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	113	196	363	—	694	—
No meals included in rent	214	351	490	504	257	201	147
No cash rent	48	28	52	48	28	48	32

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Chautauqua County—Con.						
	Tract 369	Tract 370	Tract 371	Tract 372	Tract 373 (pt.)	Tract 374	Tract 375
All housing units.....	3 205	1 319	2 235	1 638	2 457	1 646	1 846
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER							
Occupied housing units.....	2 509	1 266	1 854	1 543	2 283	1 468	1 732
Owner-occupied housing units.....	2 009	1 133	1 392	1 188	1 593	1 221	1 450
Percent of occupied housing units.....	80.1	89.5	75.1	77.0	69.8	83.2	83.7
White.....	1 997	1 126	1 375	1 180	1 586	1 216	1 446
Block.....	9	2	5	3	4	—	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	3	3	2	2	2	3	1
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	2	9	3	1	1	—
Other race.....	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1	4	4	2	3	4	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	1 996	1 122	1 372	1 178	1 583	1 213	1 446
Renter-occupied housing units.....	500	133	462	355	690	247	282
White.....	498	133	452	350	684	244	282
Block.....	—	—	4	1	2	1	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	1	—	1	3	2	1	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	4	1	1	1	—
Other race.....	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	3	—	5	1	3	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	496	133	448	350	682	244	282
VACANCY STATUS							
Vacant housing units.....	696	53	381	95	174	178	114
For sale only.....	24	8	34	17	13	16	16
For rent.....	56	10	27	16	58	20	15
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	14	8	20	7	22	10	25
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	567	15	283	37	42	93	31
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	35	12	17	18	39	39	27
Boarded up.....	2	—	1	1	4	2	2
ROOMS							
1 room.....	71	2	7	2	15	17	15
2 rooms.....	68	14	42	8	44	43	17
3 rooms.....	193	30	197	78	232	84	98
4 rooms.....	664	173	461	266	350	259	246
5 rooms.....	667	268	499	425	492	369	392
6 rooms.....	602	324	424	358	583	339	426
7 rooms.....	426	230	258	245	375	248	313
8 or more rooms.....	514	278	347	256	366	287	339
Median, all housing units.....	5.4	6.0	5.3	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.9
Mean, all housing units.....	5.6	6.2	5.6	5.9	5.7	5.8	6.0
Median, occupied housing units.....	5.6	6.1	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.9	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.0	6.1
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.0	4.8	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.9	4.4
UNITS IN STRUCTURE							
1, detached.....	2 271	1 102	1 732	1 323	1 678	1 094	1 451
1, attached.....	34	9	22	13	15	4	15
2.....	154	42	139	99	377	63	131
3 or 4.....	50	6	73	36	107	21	28
5 to 9.....	37	6	45	69	77	15	16
10 to 19.....	52	—	91	61	83	—	4
20 to 49.....	44	—	—	22	34	—	24
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	510	146	105	1	63	400	154
Other.....	53	8	28	14	23	49	23
Occupied housing units.....	2 509	1 266	1 854	1 543	2 283	1 468	1 732
PERSONS IN UNIT							
1 person.....	571	183	528	400	627	269	307
2 persons.....	911	452	644	585	784	458	612
3 persons.....	418	256	296	239	356	256	304
4 persons.....	355	219	246	213	324	263	305
5 persons.....	174	109	96	76	132	151	133
6 or more persons.....	80	47	44	30	60	71	71
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.25	2.50	2.12	2.14	2.16	2.53	2.41
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.35	2.54	2.23	2.26	2.32	2.61	2.49
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.70	2.20	1.68	1.61	1.56	2.20	1.95
PERSONS PER ROOM							
1.00 or less.....	2 471	1 253	1 841	1 535	2 266	1 433	1 714
1.01 to 1.50.....	33	11	9	8	14	32	18
1.51 or more.....	5	2	4	—	3	3	—
Mean.....	.44	.45	.41	.41	.42	.48	.45
VALUE							
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	1 153	689	1 213	1 092	1 184	600	973
Less than \$20,000.....	40	14	39	50	32	57	36
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	214	102	287	278	318	241	227
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	314	200	333	338	440	190	339
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	245	184	226	203	231	85	229
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	112	96	106	85	92	19	82
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	105	67	129	81	50	5	49
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	43	19	51	38	15	2	7
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	25	6	21	10	1	1	3
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	26	1	9	6	3	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	29	—	12	3	2	—	1
Median (dollars).....	60 600	63 000	55 000	52 600	49 100	40 200	52 000
Mean (dollars).....	82 000	69 900	72 200	63 800	56 500	43 700	57 200
CONTRACT RENT							
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	469	109	453	353	667	204	256
Median contract rent (dollars).....	241	265	319	372	246	237	243
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	257	287	320	358	252	243	260
With meals included in rent.....	14	—	—	3	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	464	—	—	1 075	—	—	—
No meals included in rent.....	407	95	425	320	607	169	225
No cash rent.....	48	14	28	30	60	35	31

Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

(Threshold and complementary thresholds are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Chautauque County			Dunkirk city, Chautauque County			Jamestown city, Chautauque County			Tract 303			Remainder of Chautauque County			Tract 363		
		Total	Dunkirk city	Jamestown city	Tract 354	Tract 355	Tract 355	Tract 303	Tract 303	Tract 303	Tract 303	Tract 303	Tract 303	Tract 303	Tract 303	Tract 303			
Occupied housing units	52 169	52 169	5 091	13 646	1 208	1 202	887	887	887	887	887	887	887	887	887	887	887		
TENURE																			
Owner-occupied housing units	36 281	36 281	3 523	7 204	792	821	290	1 112	1 112	1 112	1 112	1 112	1 112	1 112	1 112	1 112	1 112	1 112	
Percent of occupied housing units	69.5	69.5	69.2	52.8	65.6	68.3	33.7	73.5	73.5	73.5	73.5	73.5	73.5	73.5	73.5	73.5	73.5	73.5	
Renter-occupied housing units	15 888	15 888	1 568	6 442	416	597	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	
Percent of occupied housing units	30.5	30.5	30.8	47.2	34.4	31.7	67.3	26.5	26.5	26.5	26.5	26.5	26.5	26.5	26.5	26.5	26.5	26.5	
ROOMS																			
1 room	334	334	23	149	11	6	13	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	
2 rooms	898	898	89	338	20	43	43	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	
3 rooms	3 522	3 522	322	1 382	93	90	131	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	
4 rooms	7 546	7 546	565	2 133	115	130	149	195	195	195	195	195	195	195	195	195	195	195	
5 rooms	10 674	10 674	943	3 069	226	218	239	282	282	282	282	282	282	282	282	282	282	282	
6 rooms	11 275	11 275	104	3 207	275	275	275	227	227	227	227	227	227	227	227	227	227	227	
7 rooms	8 242	8 242	981	1 738	219	219	219	244	244	244	244	244	244	244	244	244	244	244	
8 or more rooms	9 678	9 678	604	1 630	249	249	249	292	292	292	292	292	292	292	292	292	292	292	
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.4	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	
Median, renter-occupied housing units	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	
Other	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	
UNITS IN STRUCTURE																			
1, detached	34 449	34 449	3 478	6 847	764	788	318	951	951	951	951	951	951	951	951	951	951	951	
1, attached	409	409	29	110	8	8	4	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
2	6 945	6 945	6 945	938	252	259	276	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	
3 or 4	2 848	2 848	2 848	274	1 548	61	151	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	
5 to 9	1 390	1 390	1 390	83	635	23	3	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	
10 to 19	10 839	10 839	839	20	327	13	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
20 to 49	662	662	662	128	281	68	3	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	
50 or more	446	446	446	85	268	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	
Mobile home or trailer	3 733	3 733	3 733	18	9	10	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	
Other	448	448	448	38	104	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	
PERSONS IN UNIT																			
1 person	13 653	13 653	1 600	4 354	400	400	400	416	416	416	416	416	416	416	416	416	416	416	
2 persons	17 174	17 174	1 621	4 379	354	354	354	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	
3 persons	8 628	8 628	790	2 142	186	186	186	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	
4 persons	7 664	7 664	641	1 702	127	127	127	158	158	158	158	158	158	158	158	158	158	158	
5 persons	3 453	3 453	3 453	755	98	98	98	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	
6 or more persons	1 597	1 597	1 597	125	314	43	43	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	
Median, occupied housing units	2 222	2 222	2 222	2 08	2 06	2 06	2 06	2 04	2 04	2 04	2 04	2 04	2 04	2 04	2 04	2 04	2 04	2 04	
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2 335	2 335	2 335	2 21	2 28	2 19	2 19	2 17	2 17	2 17	2 17	2 17	2 17	2 17	2 17	2 17	2 17	2 17	
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1 83	1 83	1 83	1 66	1 73	1 73	1 73	1 70	1 70	1 70	1 70	1 70	1 70	1 70	1 70	1 70	1 70	1 70	
PERSONS PER ROOM																			
1.00 or less	51 476	51 476	5 031	13 496	1 187	1 182	870	581	581	581	581	581	581	581	581	581	581	581	
1.01 to 1.50	589	589	104	111	28	3	3	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	
1.51 or more	.43	.43	.43	.39	.40	.38	.38	.46	.46	.46	.46	.46	.46	.46	.46	.46	.46	.46	
Mean																			
VALUE																			
Specified owner-occupied housing units	25 116	25 116	2 957	5 814	633	670	207	581	581	581	581	581	581	581	581	581	581	581	
Less than \$20,000	1 278	1 278	190	296	49	54	52	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	
\$20,000 to \$39,999	7 461	7 461	1 142	1 016	2 074	324	308	192	192	192	192	192	192	192	192	192	192	192	
\$40,000 to \$59,999	8 139	8 139	8 139	4 589	418	826	183	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	
\$50,000 to \$79,999	4 589	4 589	4 589	1 754	1 754	1 754	1 754	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	
\$60,000 to \$99,999	1 269	1 269	1 269	346	346	346	346	166	166	166	166	166	166	166	166	166	166	166	
\$70,000 to \$149,999	131	131	131	2	2	2	2	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	
\$150,000 to \$199,999	72	72	72	5	5	4	4	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	
\$200,000 to \$249,999	48 000	48 000	48 000	42 300	43 600	36 600	36 600	39 400	39 400	39 400	39 400	39 400	39 400	39 400	39 400	39 400	39 400	39 400	
\$250,000 to \$299,999	36 500	36 500	36 500	46 500	49 200	42 900	42 900	42 900	42 900	42 900	42 900	42 900	42 900	42 900	42 900	42 900	42 900	42 900	
\$300,000 or more																			
Median (dollars)	15 240	15 240	1 554	6 409	411	378	594	371	371	371	371	371	371	371	371	371	371	371	
Mean (dollars)	251	251	251	253	249	236	236	233	233	233	233	233	233	233	233	233	233	233	
With meals included in rent	260	260	260	260	227	227	227	227	227	227	227	227	227	227	227	227	227	227	
With meals not included in rent	60	60	60	60	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	
No cash rent	401	401	401	306	311	312	312	351	351	351	351	351	351	351	351	351	351	351	
No cash rent included in rent	14 120	14 120	14 120	1 449	6 114	385	385	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	
No cash rent not included in rent	1 060	1 060	1 060	96	96	96	96	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	

Table 11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

(Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	Chautauque County			Jamestown city, Chautauque County
		Total	Dunkirk city	Jamestown city	
Occupied housing units	656	656	175	361	182
TENURE					
Owner-occupied housing units	260	260	49	142	100
Percent of occupied housing units	39.6	39.6	28.0	39.3	54.9
Renter-occupied housing units	396	396	126	219	92
Percent of occupied housing units	60.4	60.4	72.0	60.7	45.1
ROOMS					
1 room	9	9	3	3	3
2 rooms	24	24	6	13	3
3 rooms	93	93	25	56	10
4 rooms	105	105	29	54	21
5 rooms	117	117	35	52	28
6 rooms	144	144	38	85	52
7 rooms	86	86	19	51	36
8 or more rooms	78	78	20	47	29
Median, occupied housing units	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.5	6.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.4
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.4	4.4	4.7	4.3	5.0
UNITS IN STRUCTURE					
1, detached	284	284	55	169	116
1, attached	12	12	9	3	1
2	166	166	75	79	44
3 or 4	93	93	26	58	15
5 to 9	45	45	5	4	4
10 to 19	13	13	4	4	—
20 to 49	11	11	—	5	—
50 or more	5	5	—	5	—
Mobile home or trailer	18	18	—	—	—
Other	9	9	1	5	1
PERSONS IN UNIT					
1 person	212	212	41	136	63
2 persons	178	178	41	99	62
3 persons	96	96	34	47	17
4 persons	87	87	25	46	20
5 persons	47	47	16	20	13
6 or more persons	36	36	18	13	7
Median, occupied housing units	2.15	2.15	2.66	1.95	1.95
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.34	2.34	3.05	2.18	2.13
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.97	1.97	2.50	1.68	1.55
PERSONS PER ROOM					
1.00 or less	623	623	158	351	177
1.01 to 1.50	21	21	9	9	5
1.51 or more	12	12	8	1	—
Mean	.50	.50	.57	.45	.40
VALUE					
Specified owner-occupied housing units	193	193	36	114	83
Less than \$20,000	36	36	6	23	23
\$20,000 to \$39,999	97	97	5	65	46
\$40,000 to \$59,999	37	37	14	19	12
\$60,000 to \$79,999	14	14	2	3	1
\$80,000 to \$99,999	6	6	—	3	1
\$100,000 to \$149,999	2	2	—	1	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999	1	1	—	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—
Median dollar(s)	33 400	33 400	31 700	31 100	26 100
Mean (dollar(s))	37 400	37 400	33 200	33 400	28 900
CONTRACT RENT					
Specified renter-occupied housing units	389	389	125	213	76
Median contract rent (dollars)	245	245	240	234	224
With meals included in rent	254	254	241	245	242
Mean contract rent (dollars)	1	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent	213	213	213	205	205
No cash rent	380	380	124	70	6

(Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Table 12. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	Chautauqua County
Occupied housing units --	168	168
TENURE		
Owner-occupied housing units --	68	68
Percent of occupied housing units	40.5	40.5
Renter-occupied housing units	100	100
Percent of occupied housing units	59.5	59.5
ROOMS		
1 room	1	1
2 rooms	5	5
3 rooms	19	19
4 rooms	47	47
5 rooms	35	35
6 rooms	23	23
7 rooms	16	16
8 or more rooms	22	22
Median, occupied housing units	4.8	4.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.8	5.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.3	4.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE		
1, detached	64	64
1, attached	4	4
2	36	36
3 or 4	32	32
5 to 9	7	7
10 to 19	2	2
20 to 49	2	2
50 or more	1	1
Mobile home or trailer	20	20
Other	1	1
PERSONS IN UNIT		
1 person	43	43
2 persons	47	47
3 persons	23	23
4 persons	29	29
5 persons	16	16
6 or more persons	10	10
Median, occupied housing units	2.37	2.37
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.50	2.50
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.29	2.29
PERSONS PER ROOM		
1.00 or less	161	161
1.01 to 1.50	6	6
1.51 or more	1	1
Mean	.62	.62
VALUE		
Specified owner-occupied housing units	37	37
Less than \$20,000	5	5
\$20,000 to \$39,999	13	13
\$40,000 to \$59,999	12	12
\$60,000 to \$79,999	4	4
\$80,000 to \$99,999	2	2
\$100,000 to \$149,999	1	1
\$150,000 to \$199,999	1	1
\$200,000 to \$249,999	1	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999	1	1
\$300,000 or more	1	1
Median (dollars) --	40,600	40,600
Mean (dollars) --	44,600	44,600
CONTRACT RENT		
Specified renter-occupied housing units	99	99
Median contract rent (dollars)	236	236
Mean contract rent (dollars)	244	244
With meals included in rent	-	-
Mean contract rent (dollars)	-	-
No meals included in rent	-	-
No cash rent	99	99

Table 13. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	Chautauque County
Occupied housing units -----	120	120
TENURE		
Owner-occupied housing units -----	73	73
Percent of occupied housing units -----	60.8	60.8
Renter-occupied housing units -----	47	47
Percent of occupied housing units -----	39.2	39.2
ROOMS		
1 room -----	2	2
2 rooms -----	10	10
3 rooms -----	15	15
4 rooms -----	20	20
5 rooms -----	18	18
6 rooms -----	15	15
7 rooms -----	11	11
8 or more rooms -----	29	29
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.2	5.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	6.5	6.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	3.8	3.8
UNITS IN STRUCTURE		
1, detached -----	67	67
1, attached -----	2	2
2 -----	16	16
3 or 4 -----	17	17
5 to 9 -----	5	5
10 to 19 -----	6	6
20 to 49 -----	-	-
50 or more -----	-	-
Mobile home or trailer -----	5	5
Other -----	2	2
PERSONS IN UNIT		
1 person -----	19	19
2 persons -----	20	20
3 persons -----	26	26
4 persons -----	23	23
5 persons -----	21	21
6 or more persons -----	11	11
Median, occupied housing units -----	3.31	3.31
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	3.73	3.73
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.79	2.79
PERSONS PER ROOM		
1.00 or less -----	105	105
1.01 to 1.50 -----	7	7
1.51 or more -----	8	8
Mean -----	.76	.76
VALUE		
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	57	57
Less than \$20,000 -----	2	2
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	10	10
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	10	10
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	10	10
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	7	7
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	8	8
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	3	3
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	3	3
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	1	1
\$300,000 or more -----	3	3
Median (dollars) -----	74,200	74,200
Mean (dollars) -----	100,900	100,900
CONTRACT RENT		
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	45	45
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	273	273
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	307	307
With meals included in rent -----	-	-
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	-	-
No meals included in rent -----	45	45
No cash rent -----	-	-

Table 14. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

(Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Chautauque County				Dunkirk city, Chautauque County			
		Total		Dunkirk city		Tract 354		Tract 355	
				Jamestown city					
Occupied housing units	1 134	1 134	612	325	325	170	172	172	132
TENURE									
Owner-occupied housing units	349	349	172	76	43	40	23.3	44	44
Percent of occupied housing units	30.8	30.8	28.1	23.4	25.3	23.3	33.3	33.3	33.3
Renter-occupied housing units	785	785	440	249	127	132	88	88	88
Percent of occupied housing units	69.2	69.2	71.9	76.6	74.7	76.7	66.7	66.7	66.7
ROOMS									
1 room	21	21	10	7	2	2	6	2	2
2 rooms	53	53	30	14	12	11	11	15	15
3 rooms	160	160	71	66	15	24	-	-	-
4 rooms	227	227	121	70	34	38	26	26	26
5 rooms	219	219	145	42	41	35	32	32	32
6 rooms	222	222	102	78	36	24	19	19	19
7 rooms	103	103	64	19	15	15	15	15	15
8 or more rooms	129	129	69	29	19	11	19	23	23
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.6	5.0	4.7	5.2	5.2	5.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units Median, renter-occupied housing units	6.5	6.5	6.8	6.4	6.6	6.8	7.1	7.1	7.1
Mobile home or trailer	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.2	4.2	4.6	4.6	4.6
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached	391	391	206	91	47	50	57	57	57
1, attached	25	25	11	6	3	2	5	5	5
2	399	399	269	91	66	84	53	53	53
3 or 4	181	181	83	85	29	25	12	12	12
5 to 9	52	52	15	27	7	5	3	3	3
10 to 19	10	10	13	13	12	12	-	-	-
20 to 49	13	13	4	8	3	1	1	1	1
50 or more	5	5	2	3	1	2	-	-	-
Mobile home or trailer	22	22	8	2	2	2	-	-	-
Other	16	16	-	-	-	3	1	1	1
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person	224	224	108	81	24	34	23	23	23
2 persons	275	275	148	69	49	49	35	35	35
3 persons	210	210	125	51	43	25	23	23	23
4 persons	216	216	123	59	31	38	28	28	28
5 persons	120	120	54	38	17	13	13	13	13
6 or more persons	89	89	54	27	22	13	10	10	10
Median, occupied housing units	2.82	2.82	2.90	3.15	2.62	2.62	2.85	2.85	2.85
Median, owner-occupied housing units	3.10	3.10	3.12	3.20	2.64	2.64	3.30	3.30	3.30
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.67	2.67	2.80	2.45	3.13	2.61	2.72	2.72	2.72
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less	1 033	1 033	551	296	145	156	121	121	121
1.01 to 1.50	69	69	45	20	18	12	8	8	8
1.51 or more	32	32	32	16	7	4	3	3	3
Mean	.64	.64	.64	.64	.64	.64	.58	.58	.58
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units	249	249	122	61	31	25	35	35	35
Less than \$20,000	32	32	20	11	8	4	4	4	4
\$20,000 to \$39,999	131	131	79	32	20	18	24	24	24
\$40,000 to \$59,999	48	48	14	12	3	2	2	2	2
\$60,000 to \$79,999	25	25	7	6	-	-	4	4	4
\$80,000 to \$99,999	7	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$100,000 to \$149,999	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$150,000 to \$199,999	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$200,000 to \$249,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$250,000 to \$299,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$300,000 or more	34 900	34 900	29 500	34 600	26 500	27 500	29 700	29 700	29 700
Median (dollars)	40 400	40 400	32 400	35 000	27 300	31 200	35 600	35 600	35 600
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units	777	777	439	249	126	132	88	88	88
Median contract rent (dollars)	25	25	254	244	255	247	239	239	239
With meals included in rent	247	247	245	246	236	-	234	234	234
Mean contract rent (dollars)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No meals included in rent	313	313	313	313	313	313	313	313	313
Mean (dollars)	767	767	767	767	767	767	87	87	87

Table 15. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Chautauquo County			Dunkirk city, Chautauquo County		
		Total	Dunkirk city	Jamestown city	Total	Tract 354	Tract 355
Occupied housing units	51 635	51 635	4 842	13 493	1 115	1 158	1 338
TENURE							
Owner-occupied housing units	36 071	36 071	3 439	7 155	763	807	1 054
Renter-occupied housing units	15 564	15 564	1 403	5 530	684	697	78 8
Percent of occupied housing units	30.1	30.1	29.0	47.0	352	351	284
ROOMS							
1 room	324	324	18	147	9	5	1
2 rooms	879	879	81	333	16	40	9
3 rooms	3 448	3 448	290	1 352	85	84	51
4 rooms	7 450	7 450	524	2 104	99	124	126
5 rooms	10 577	10 577	1 059	3 026	202	211	244
6 rooms	11 165	11 165	1	257	257	231	332
7 rooms	8 189	8 189	1 953	1 746	205	221	297
8 or more rooms	9 603	9 603	1 029	1 613	242	242	278
Median, occupied housing units	5.8	5.8	6.1	5.4	6.0	6.0	6.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.5	6.6	6.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.1	4.1	4.8
UNITS IN STRUCTURE							
1, detached	34 235	34 235	3 386	6 793	734	774	1 089
2, attached	1 401	1 401	26	107	8	3	6
3, 4 or 5	6 781	6 781	835	3 480	220	235	156
5 to 9	2 776	2 776	241	1 518	444	33	68
10 to 19	1 364	1 364	78	621	18	3	12
20 to 49	818	818	12	318	5	4	-
50 or more	636	636	126	278	67	2	-
Mobile home or trailer	445	445	85	267	7	85	-
Other	3 717	3 717	18	8	10	6	13
PERSONS IN UNIT							
1 person	13 540	13 540	1	548	4 317	385	373
2 persons	17 040	17 040	1	563	4 342	363	457
3 persons	8 530	8 530	1	530	2 108	159	217
4 persons	7 571	7 571	1	571	1 680	145	185
5 persons	3 391	3 391	1	391	740	86	86
6 or more persons	1 563	1 563	103	286	306	31	33
Median, occupied housing units	2.22	2.22	2.06	2.06	2.02	1.98	2.15
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.35	2.35	2.20	2.20	2.16	2.17	2.22
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.81	1.81	1.55	1.72	1.50-	1.85	1.85
PERSONS PER ROOM							
1.00 or less	50 984	50 984	4 811	13 348	1 106	1 145	1 333
1.01 to 1.50	559	559	27	117	8	10	5
1.51 or more	92	92	4	28	3	3	3
Mean	.43	.43	.38	.43	.38	.38	.38
VALUE							
Specified owner-occupied housing units	24 946	24 946	2 895	5 775	611	661	932
Less than \$10,000	1 260	1 260	1	290	290	53	51
\$10,000 to \$19,999	7 392	7 392	1	105	108	303	314
\$20,000 to \$39,999	8 106	8 106	1	008	2 066	191	339
\$40,000 to \$79,999	4 571	4 571	4	414	821	61	156
\$80,000 to \$99,999	1 747	1 747	1	747	126	14	30
\$100,000 to \$149,999	1 266	1 266	1	266	166	2	18
\$150,000 to \$199,999	345	345	1	345	288	-	-
\$200,000 to \$249,999	131	131	2	131	11	-	3
\$250,000 to \$299,999	71	71	1	71	5	-	-
\$300,000 or more	48 100	48 100	42 600	43 700	36 900	38 700	45 600
Median (dollars)	56 500	56 500	46 800	49 200	39 800	42 900	50 500
Mean (dollars)	1 055	1 055	95	95	23	24	23
CONTRACT RENT							
Specified owner-occupied housing units	14 921	14 921	1 390	5 775	6305	6305	278
Median contract rent (dollars)	251	251	257	257	243	243	273
Mean contract rent (dollars)	261	261	254	249	224	224	284
With rents included in rent	60	60	9	22	3	3	2
Mean contract rent (dollars)	401	401	306	312	312	312	213
No rents included in rent	13 806	13 806	1 286	6 014	322	322	254
No cost rent	1 055	1 055	95	95	23	23	23

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Chautauqua County				Total for split tracts/BNA's in Chautauqua County				Dunkirk city, Chautauqua County			
	Total	Dunkirk city	Fredonia village	Jamesstown city	Tract 301	Tract 358	Tract 359.01	Tract 360	Tract 373	Tract 354	Tract 355	Tract 356
Jamestown–Our kirk, NY MSA												
ANCESTRY												
All persons	141 895	141 895	13 989	10 432	34 681	4 392	3 922	4 541	4 804	5 519	3 377	3 396
Ancestry specified	132 768	132 768	13 531	9 990	32 154	3 985	3 716	4 340	4 466	5 206	3 189	3 323
Single ancestry	69 578	69 578	8 992	4 647	5 443	2 326	1 737	1 976	2 468	2 803	2 249	2 479
Multiple ancestry	63 190	63 190	4 539	5 343	14 116	1 659	1 979	2 364	1 998	2 403	2 494	2 441
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	9 127	9 127	458	442	2 527	407	206	201	338	313	188	108
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS												
Total ancestries reported	283 790	283 790	27 978	20 864	69 362	8 784	7 844	9 082	9 608	11 038	6 754	7 644
Arab	213	213	45	32	37	—	—	26	9	10	7	28
Austrian	229	229	26	23	17	—	16	—	—	6	—	12
Belgian	74	74	—	6	22	—	—	6	—	8	—	—
Canadian	258	258	14	44	55	12	—	32	32	7	8	—
Czech	192	192	6	18	35	—	7	11	7	8	—	—
Danish	1 180	1 180	115	131	304	17	55	59	2	63	38	—
Dutch	6 301	6 301	167	193	1 395	283	122	55	114	232	30	35
English	28 591	28 591	1 310	2 104	5 905	624	870	991	839	1 067	209	222
Finnish	124	124	20	—	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
French (except Basque)	5 032	5 032	280	378	1 172	111	147	150	136	190	59	34
French Canadian	985	985	48	71	136	15	12	24	15	12	5	24
German	42 694	42 694	3 277	3 711	7 999	1 073	1 294	1 670	1 716	1 385	679	558
Greek	138	138	11	19	35	—	—	6	—	7	7	4
Hungarian	738	738	15	28	129	13	9	13	19	49	—	—
Irish	23 476	23 476	1 687	2 038	5 609	659	674	723	723	701	344	256
Italian	20 328	20 328	20	431	6 334	820	1 111	881	850	1 205	456	247
Lithuanian	182	182	182	10	38	24	7	17	16	10	—	771
Norwegian	529	529	6	25	145	33	33	13	28	8	—	—
Polish	15 900	15 900	5 003	1 824	1 939	234	638	962	1 186	243	1 447	1 703
Portuguese	162	162	—	21	45	—	9	16	—	—	—	—
Romanian	63	63	63	7	12	—	—	5	—	9	—	—
Russian	345	345	31	106	86	86	—	45	12	—	—	—
Scotch-Irish	2 974	2 974	189	182	690	21	52	107	40	154	25	65
Scottish	3 034	3 034	329	157	329	486	74	84	185	92	13	15
Slovak	729	729	35	70	221	8	38	19	17	98	17	16
Subsaharan African	30	30	30	3	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	3
Swedish	23 113	23 113	375	369	8 545	1 083	175	159	247	1 480	50	70
Swiss	570	570	27	37	101	5	12	13	22	24	—	15
Ukrainian	381	381	7	55	113	—	7	18	5	16	—	8
United States or American	3 048	3 048	139	131	643	42	60	71	108	126	—	77
Welsh	1 245	1 245	145	114	85	320	25	23	30	2	41	23
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	169	169	169	13	12	45	—	—	27	—	—	13
Yugoslavian	34	34	34	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries	98 203	98 203	12 594	6 165	25 841	3 540	2 282	2 748	3 504	3 644	3 341	3 444
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS												
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	107	107	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	85	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	22
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Handuran	22	22	22	42	42	—	—	—	—	—	22	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	125	125	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	24	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability; see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Dunkirk city, Chautauqua County—Con.						Fredonia village, Chautauqua County						Jamestown city, Chautauqua County					
	Tract 357	Tract 360 (pt.)	Tract 358 (pt.)	Tract 359 (pt.)	Tract 359.01 (pt.)	Tract 359.02	Tract 360 (pt.)	Tract 301 (pt.)	Tract 302	Tract 303	Tract 304	Tract 305	Tract 306					
ANCESTRY																		
All persons	3 394	—	—	3 876	4 114	2 435	7	4 392	4 632	4 566	3 989	4 440	—					
Ancestry specified	3 303	—	—	3 670	3 944	2 349	7	3 985	4 374	4 309	3 572	3 999	—					
Single ancestry	1 991	—	—	1 724	1 760	1 156	7	2 326	2 344	2 463	2 479	2 004	—					
Multiple ancestry	1 314	—	—	1 946	2 204	1 193	—	2 030	1 142	1 846	1 093	1 995	—					
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	89	—	—	206	150	86	—	258	252	257	417	441	—					
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS																		
Arab	6 788	—	—	7 752	8 228	4 870	14	8 784	9 264	5 324	9 132	7 978	8 880					
Austrian	8	—	—	16	—	6	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	7				
Belgian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14				
Croatian	6	—	—	—	—	32	12	—	15	8	15	—	—	—				
Czech	6	—	—	7	11	—	—	17	58	12	—	—	—	—				
Danish	6	—	—	55	59	17	—	283	89	200	124	188	27	159				
Dutch	44	—	—	122	47	24	—	624	884	379	984	641	624	—				
English	333	—	—	870	932	302	—	—	—	5	9	13	—	—				
Finnish	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	111	114	87	243	160	147	—				
French (except Basque)	86	—	—	147	137	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
French Canadian	12	—	—	12	24	35	—	1 073	1 105	7	41	8	31	13				
German	1 036	—	—	1 271	1 530	903	7	—	667	667	918	892	1 163	—				
Greek	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	9	10	—	—				
Hungarian	15	—	—	9	13	6	—	—	—	—	70	593	25	814				
Irish	608	—	—	638	692	688	—	659	893	424	669	463	1 012	—				
Italian	720	—	—	1 095	787	549	—	820	942	214	686	—	—	—				
Lithuanian	—	—	—	17	16	5	—	—	—	—	16	9	6	12				
Norwegian	6	—	—	6	13	5	—	33	5	302	250	95	307	—				
Polish	933	—	—	632	852	—	—	—	18	—	27	—	—	—				
Portuguese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Romanian	7	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Russian	12	—	—	45	12	49	—	—	14	—	—	15	12	—				
Scotch-Irish	48	—	—	52	107	23	—	21	51	99	138	51	21	—				
Slovak	56	—	—	84	185	60	—	74	45	34	67	29	70	—				
Subsaharan African	—	—	—	38	19	13	—	8	78	6	36	—	14	—				
Swiss	67	—	—	175	133	61	—	1 083	967	426	1 367	734	1 120	—				
Ukrainian	7	—	—	12	13	12	—	—	27	—	—	27	—	—				
United States or American	32	—	—	7	10	38	—	—	71	77	70	55	47	—				
Welsh	—	—	—	60	71	23	—	42	25	72	7	32	37	—				
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	—	23	30	32	—	—	—	25	—	8	—	—				
Yugoslav	2 705	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 140	3 155	—				
Other ancestries	2 251	—	—	2 406	—	1 501	7	3 540	—	3 241	2 462	3 784	3 155	—				
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS																		
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Argentinian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability; see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jamestown city, Chautauqua County—Con.		Remainder of Chautauqua County									
	Tract 307	Tract 308	Tract 373 (pt.)	Tract 301 (pt.)	Tract 351	Tract 332	Tract 33	Tract 358 (pt.)	Tract 359.0 (pt.)	Tract 360 (pt.)	Tract 361	Tract 363
ANCESTRY												
All persons	5 056	4 944	—	—	4 870	2 540	2 582	46	427	4 797	4 668	4 832
Ancestry specified	4 854	4 651	—	—	4 725	2 432	2 482	46	459	4 376	4 343	4 337
Single ancestry	2 704	2 450	—	—	2 518	1 155	1 405	13	216	2 461	1 983	2 133
Multiple ancestry	2 150	2 201	—	—	2 217	1 277	1 100	33	160	1 998	2 360	2 204
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	202	293	—	—	135	108	51	—	51	338	325	495
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS												
Total ancestries reported	10 112	9 888	—	—	9 740	5 080	5 164	92	854	9 594	9 336	9 664
Arab	—	—	—	—	36	2	7	—	—	—	6	4
Austrian	—	—	8	—	15	12	—	—	—	—	8	—
Belgian	—	—	—	—	—	6	26	—	32	7	8	11
Canadian	20	—	—	—	24	7	2	—	—	2	12	—
Czech	8	—	—	—	—	16	4	—	—	2	15	36
Danish	72	79	—	—	174	148	48	—	—	8	114	146
Dutch	165	187	—	—	785	654	414	—	59	839	1 131	152
English	826	943	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	999
French	16	13	—	—	173	190	62	—	13	136	231	147
French (except Basque)	172	138	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
French Canadian	21	—	—	—	35	29	14	—	—	15	37	59
German	1 026	1 155	—	—	2 155	998	1 007	23	140	1 709	1 981	1 605
Greek	—	16	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	3	—	—
Hungarian	—	5	—	—	33	22	20	—	—	19	—	13
Irish	803	814	—	—	1 000	396	342	16	31	575	820	992
Italian	1 372	825	—	—	1 187	281	394	16	94	850	314	525
Ithomian	7	10	—	—	—	6	2	—	—	—	9	40
Norwegian	27	37	—	—	719	394	2	—	—	28	18	2
Polish	362	292	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	110	673	478
Portuguese	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	16	16	—	2
Romanian	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	—	—	—	—	—
Russian	43	—	—	—	32	4	4	—	—	—	8	13
Scotch-Irish	158	151	—	—	54	27	34	—	—	40	75	117
Scottish	70	97	—	—	70	92	84	—	—	92	139	99
Slovak	40	39	—	—	—	6	7	—	—	17	31	10
Sub-Saharan African	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish	1 324	1 524	—	—	129	109	97	26	247	511	336	337
Swiss	22	—	—	—	34	1	—	—	8	22	8	—
Ukrainian	—	7	—	—	26	9	2	—	5	5	4	—
United States or American	60	111	—	—	32	104	51	—	—	108	141	68
Welsh	66	54	—	—	29	27	24	—	—	2	16	46
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	3	67	67
Yugoslavian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	342	—	4
Other ancestries	3 364	3 155	—	—	2 904	1 464	1 733	—	—	3 497	2 909	3 827
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS												
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	Chautauqua County				Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Chautauqua County				
		Total	Dunkirk city	Fredonia village	Jamestown city	Tract 301	Tract 358	Tract 359.01	Tract 360	Tract 373
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	141 895	141 895	13 989	10 432	34 681	4 392	3 922	4 541	4 804	5 519
Native	138 697	138 697	13 701	10 136	33 689	4 278	3 812	4 390	4 695	5 436
Foreign born	3 198	3 198	288	296	992	114	110	151	109	83
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	747	747	283	27	243	41	21	6	17	15
Persons 5 years and over	132 093	132 093	12 993	9 943	31 873	4 031	3 718	4 221	4 535	5 182
In linguistically isolated households	1 309	1 309	545	39	351	62	21	18	20	15
Speak a language other than English	8 660	8 660	2 206	683	2 152	460	284	282	287	200
Do not speak English "very well"	2 998	2 998	909	223	679	137	87	100	92	52
Speak Spanish	3 501	3 501	1 431	181	662	167	44	83	108	58
Do not speak English "very well"	1 281	1 281	675	57	203	51	7	32	18	-
Linguistically isolated	598	598	468	-	97	24	-	-	-	-
Speak on Asian or Pacific Island language	246	246	13	34	86	7	-	34	17	-
Do not speak English "very well"	144	144	5	23	32	-	-	23	17	-
Linguistically isolated	36	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	37 059	37 059	3 542	4 916	8 240	1 092	1 234	1 508	1 159	1 366
Preschool	3 086	3 086	320	201	855	102	105	97	89	88
Public school	2 265	2 265	225	107	590	69	66	41	45	81
Elementary or high school	24 358	24 358	2 435	1 235	5 535	752	553	815	809	91B
Public school	23 185	23 185	2 238	1 214	5 173	698	539	801	652	899
College	9 615	9 615	787	3 480	1 850	238	576	596	261	360
Public college	8 683	8 683	694	3 372	1 621	221	554	570	205	289
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	90 582	90 582	9 126	4 912	22 244	2 724	2 380	2 719	3 218	3 775
Less than 9th grade	7 929	7 929	1 150	302	2 086	326	209	94	319	273
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	15 215	15 215	1 517	485	4 310	539	235	270	500	623
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	32 826	32 826	3 706	1 454	7 238	990	681	846	1 286	1 531
Some college, no degree	14 349	14 349	1 347	802	3 480	372	457	365	431	478
Associate degree	7 395	7 395	477	354	2 149	281	186	174	173	328
Bachelor's degree	7 758	7 758	520	692	1 841	116	289	449	303	342
Graduate or professional degree	5 110	5 110	409	823	1 140	100	323	521	206	200
Percent high school graduate or higher	74.4	74.4	70.8	84.0	71.2	68.2	81.3	86.6	74.5	76.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	14.2	14.2	10.2	30.8	13.4	7.9	25.7	35.7	15.8	14.4
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	247	247	365	60	416	313	140	132	192	115
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 550	1 550	1 410	1 356	1 535	1 492	1 168	1 475	1 498	1 332
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 172	2 172	2 329	1 959	2 061	2 423	1 996	1 990	1 986	2 111
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	132 093	132 093	12 993	9 943	31 873	4 031	3 718	4 221	4 535	5 182
Same house	78 387	78 387	8 207	4 200	16 611	1 942	1 826	2 327	2 969	3 489
Different house in United States	52 880	52 880	4 524	5 601	15 103	2 048	1 872	1 808	1 532	1 693
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	16 566	16 566	2 467	568	9 062	1 197	249	331	361	515
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	19 772	19 772	965	1 784	2 599	384	933	835	710	847
Different MSA/PMSA	11 937	11 937	908	2 671	2 203	236	523	501	412	149
Nat in on MSA/PMSA	4 605	4 605	184	578	1 239	231	167	141	49	42
Abroad	826	826	262	142	159	41	20	86	34	-
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	74 347	74 347	13 989	10 432	34 681	4 392	3 876	4 114	7	2 580
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	42 950	42 950	9 411	4 409	1B 545	2 006	1 928	2 387	7	1 858
Rural population	67 548	67 548	-	-	-	-	46	427	4 797	2 939
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	24 009	24 009	-	-	-	-	24	140	1 837	1 004
On farms	4 277	4 277	-	-	-	-	-	85	444	11
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	61 148	61 148	5 529	4 462	14 515	1 664	1 729	2 049	2 063	2 677
Car, truck, or van	53 120	53 120	4 779	3 206	12 613	1 417	1 438	1 752	1 794	2 368
Drove alone	45 134	45 134	4 013	2 772	10 203	1 114	1 318	1 478	1 564	2 177
Carpooled	7 986	7 986	766	434	2 410	303	120	274	230	191
Public transportation (including taxicab)	804	804	52	68	386	13	48	20	16	31
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	716	716	45	68	339	6	48	20	16	31
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	13	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Walked	4 582	4 582	571	959	1 241	215	177	165	144	185
Other means	578	578	77	108	102	19	37	65	19	27
Worked at home	2 064	2 064	50	121	173	-	29	47	90	66
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.07	1.11	1.12	1.04	1.09	1.07	1.04
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.3	15.3	12.0	12.1	12.9	12.2	12.0	14.1	15.9	12.0
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	3 236	3 236	159	97	734	80	66	36	78	138
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	11 865	11 865	981	406	3 059	432	189	274	342	520
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	16 414	16 414	1 495	1 222	3 503	296	524	696	641	785
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	10 296	10 296	916	725	2 913	291	330	338	312	532
All other times	17 273	17 273	1 928	1 891	4 133	565	591	658	600	636
Worked in MSA of residence	56 112	56 112	5 294	4 187	14 020	1 625	1 673	1 865	1 910	2 561
Jamestown city	19 286	19 286	164	104	10 409	1 157	55	50	83	1 236
Dunkirk city	7 195	7 195	3 514	1 143	33	13	555	641	753	11
Fredonia village	4 413	4 413	809	2 229	31	16	700	882	354	-
Falconer village	2 941	2 941	6	37	855	135	15	16	20	638
Lakewood village	2 102	2 102	11	13	619	49	-	-	6	95
Remainder of Chautauqua County	20 175	20 175	790	661	2 073	255	348	276	694	581
Worked outside MSA of residence	5 036	5 036	235	275	495	39	56	184	153	116
Buffalo city	460	460	27	41	7	-	6	31	19	16
Remainder of Buffalo, NY PMSA	1 063	1 063	90	78	27	6	21	54	63	B
Erie city, PA	392	392	7	-	29	-	-	-	6	9
North East borough, PA	370	370	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carry city, PA	120	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remainder of Erie, PA MSA	435	435	20	-	16	-	-	-	12	-
Olean city	30	30	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
Remainder of Cattaraugus County	895	895	17	89	128	3	18	53	10	29
Warren city, PA	305	305	-	-	128	7	-	-	-	26
Remainder of Warren County, PA	103	103	-	-	22	-	-	-	9	-
Worked elsewhere	863	863	74	67	131	23	11	46	34	28

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Dunkirk city, Chautauque County					Fredonia village, Chautauque County			
	Tract 354	Tract 355	Tract 356	Tract 357	Tract 360 (pt.)	Tract 358 (pt.)	Tract 359.01 (pt.)	Tract 359.02	Tract 360 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	3 377	3 396	3 822	3 394	-	3 876	4 114	2 435	-
Native	3 299	3 346	3 767	3 289	-	3 766	3 974	2 389	-
Foreign born	78	50	55	105	-	110	140	46	-
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	85	91	30	77	-	21	6	-	-
Persons 5 years and over	3 066	3 159	3 628	3 140	-	3 672	3 834	2 430	-
In linguistically isolated households	194	172	72	107	-	21	18	-	-
Speak a language other than English	666	646	362	512	-	284	271	128	-
Do not speak English "very well"	364	255	103	187	-	87	100	36	-
Speak Spanish	440	429	248	314	-	44	83	54	-
Do not speak English "very well"	280	180	95	120	-	7	32	18	-
Linguistically isolated	159	147	72	90	-	-	-	-	-
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	5	-	8	-	-	-	34	-	-
Do not speak English "very well"	5	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	-
Linguistically isolated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	877	837	980	848	-	1 213	1 368	2 335	-
Preprimary school	112	68	81	59	-	105	91	5	-
Public school	89	54	48	34	-	66	41	-	-
Elementary or high school	676	601	618	540	-	532	703	-	-
Public school	616	561	587	474	-	518	696	-	-
College	89	168	281	249	-	576	574	2 330	-
Public college	75	161	229	229	-	554	548	2 270	-
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	2 132	2 238	2 502	2 254	-	2 355	2 457	93	-
Less than 9th grade	345	378	147	280	-	209	91	-	-
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	402	467	332	316	-	235	250	-	-
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	880	912	997	917	-	681	768	-	-
Some college, no degree	250	289	520	288	-	444	329	29	-
Associate degree	123	63	169	122	-	186	148	20	-
Bachelor's degree	60	89	177	194	-	277	408	7	-
Graduate or professional degree	72	40	160	137	-	323	463	37	-
Percent high school graduate or higher	65.0	62.2	80.9	73.6	-	81.1	86.1	100.0	-
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	6.2	5.8	13.5	14.7	-	25.5	35.4	47.3	-
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	303	547	266	412	-	140	145	10	-
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 688	1 560	1 182	1 188	-	1 168	1 523	-	-
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 174	1 981	2 646	2 414	-	1 974	1 993	1 000	-
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	3 066	3 159	3 628	3 140	-	3 672	3 834	2 430	-
Some house	1 827	1 994	2 304	2 082	-	1 780	2 084	329	-
Different house in United States	1 058	1 107	1 306	1 053	-	1 872	1 664	2 065	-
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	649	674	591	553	-	249	282	37	-
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	255	173	299	238	-	933	740	111	-
Different MSA/PMSA	126	228	334	220	-	523	501	1 647	-
Not in on MSA/PMSA	28	32	82	42	-	167	141	270	-
Abroad	181	58	18	5	-	20	86	36	-
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	3 377	3 396	3 822	3 394	-	3 876	4 114	2 435	-
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 150	2 212	2 906	2 143	-	1 928	2 387	87	-
Rural population	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
On farms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	1 217	1 232	1 699	1 381	-	1 710	1 842	908	-
Car, truck, or van	1 066	1 042	1 463	1 208	-	1 419	1 557	228	-
Drove alone	871	848	1 227	1 067	-	1 299	1 310	161	-
Carpoled	195	194	236	141	-	120	247	67	-
Public transportation (including taxicab)	19	12	-	21	-	48	20	-	-
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	12	12	-	21	-	48	20	-	-
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Walked	86	144	196	145	-	177	153	629	-
Other means	28	15	27	7	-	37	65	6	-
Worked at home	18	19	13	-	-	29	47	45	-
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.11	1.11	1.09	1.07	-	1.04	1.09	1.19	-
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	11.8	14.4	11.4	11.0	-	12.0	14.7	6.8	10.0
Departure time for work:									
5:00 o.m. to 5:59 o.m.	29	41	31	58	-	66	31	-	-
6:00 o.m. to 6:59 o.m.	224	263	324	170	-	183	209	12	-
7:00 o.m. to 7:59 o.m.	359	311	498	327	-	517	636	69	-
8:00 o.m. to 8:59 o.m.	188	138	251	339	-	324	295	106	-
All other times	399	460	582	487	-	591	624	676	-
Worked in MSA of residence	1 182	1 162	1 591	1 359	-	1 654	1 672	859	-
Jamestown city	41	46	61	16	-	55	42	7	-
Dunkirk city	623	761	1 042	888	-	542	568	31	-
Fredonia village	154	144	293	218	-	694	770	765	-
Farconer village	-	6	-	-	-	15	16	6	-
Lakewood village	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	13	-
Remainder of Chautauque County	158	200	195	237	-	348	276	37	-
Worked outside MSA of residence	35	70	108	22	-	56	170	49	-
Buffalo city	-	13	14	-	-	6	31	4	-
Remainder of Buffalo, NY PMSA	10	29	41	10	-	21	47	10	-
Erie city, PA	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North East borough, PA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corry city, PA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remainder of Erie, PA MSA	6	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Olean city	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remainder of Cattaraugus County	-	6	11	-	-	-	18	46	25
Worren city, PA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remainder of Worren County, PA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Worked elsewhere	12	15	35	12	-	11	46	10	-

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jamestown city, Chautauqua County								
	Tract 301 (pt.)	Tract 302	Tract 303	Tract 304	Tract 305	Tract 306	Tract 307	Tract 308	Tract 373 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	4 392	4 632	2 662	4 566	3 989	4 440	5 056	4 944	-
Native	4 278	4 506	2 600	4 399	3 839	4 322	4 907	4 838	-
Foreign born	114	126	62	167	150	118	149	106	-
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	41	12	15	22	43	28	75	7	-
Persons 5 years and over	4 031	4 241	2 387	4 225	3 727	3 971	4 680	4 611	-
In linguistically isolated households	62	29	15	40	52	65	81	7	-
Speak a language other than English	460	193	84	228	435	316	273	163	-
Do not speak English "very well"	137	79	35	86	102	77	141	22	-
Speak Spanish	167	78	36	24	179	127	31	20	-
Do not speak English "very well"	51	58	13	7	18	36	20	-	-
Linguistically isolated	24	29	-	-	8	36	-	-	-
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	7	5	-	56	-	-	18	-	-
Do not speak English "very well"	-	-	-	32	-	-	-	-	-
Linguistically isolated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 092	1 133	676	1 018	904	1 056	1 231	1 130	-
Preprimary school	102	78	47	112	122	88	122	184	-
Public school	69	34	47	97	104	51	84	104	-
Elementary or high school	752	858	476	702	497	746	815	689	-
Public school	698	753	461	662	448	723	770	658	-
College	238	197	153	204	285	222	294	257	-
Public college	221	182	121	161	222	201	273	240	-
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	2 724	2 931	1 585	3 045	2 610	2 662	3 325	3 362	-
Less than 9th grade	326	126	205	169	370	365	261	264	-
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	539	397	460	558	665	651	508	532	-
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	990	802	479	1 017	721	917	1 205	1 107	-
Some college, no degree	372	556	242	474	423	349	547	517	-
Associate degree	281	341	71	288	237	211	377	343	-
Bachelor's degree	116	458	85	294	152	107	276	353	-
Graduate or professional degree	100	251	43	245	42	62	151	246	-
Percent high school graduate or higher	68.2	82.2	58.0	76.1	60.3	61.8	76.9	76.3	-
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	7.9	24.2	8.1	17.7	7.4	6.3	12.8	17.8	-
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	313	270	420	329	730	438	504	182	-
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 492	1 297	2 567	1 290	1 250	1 770	1 478	1 521	-
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 423	2 133	2 345	2 119	2 342	2 153	1 803	1 656	-
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	4 031	4 241	2 387	4 225	3 727	3 971	4 680	4 611	-
Same house	1 942	2 602	1 026	2 299	1 182	2 134	2 773	2 653	-
Different house in United States	2 048	1 601	1 361	1 909	2 503	1 837	1 886	1 958	-
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 197	886	828	1 219	1 491	1 098	1 246	1 097	-
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	384	231	182	385	487	352	278	300	-
Different MSA/PMSA	236	333	127	212	376	294	254	371	-
Not in an MSA/PMSA	231	151	224	93	149	93	108	190	-
Abroad	41	38	-	17	42	-	21	-	-
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	4 392	4 632	2 662	4 566	3 989	4 440	5 056	4 944	-
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 006	2 973	1 146	3 183	572	2 204	3 424	3 037	-
Rural population	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
On farms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	1 664	2 224	925	2 124	1 322	1 787	2 280	2 189	-
Car, truck, or van	1 417	2 001	598	1 921	1 010	1 573	2 148	1 945	-
Drove alone	1 114	1 659	446	1 584	765	1 241	1 658	1 736	-
Carpooled	303	342	152	337	245	332	490	209	-
Public transportation (including taxicab)	13	57	46	66	57	57	37	53	-
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	6	45	31	66	52	49	37	53	-
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Walked	215	115	218	105	224	131	76	157	-
Other means	19	20	29	9	6	10	-	9	-
Worked at home	-	31	34	23	25	16	19	25	-
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.12	1.10	1.15	1.10	1.14	1.13	1.14	1.06	-
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	12.2	13.2	13.8	12.6	12.7	13.2	12.8	13.2	-
Departure time for work:									
5:00 o.m. to 5:59 o.m.	80	84	52	92	54	72	158	142	-
6:00 o.m. to 6:59 a.m.	432	426	181	441	240	486	468	385	-
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	296	567	196	643	323	412	606	460	-
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	291	480	133	451	170	292	501	595	-
All other times	565	636	329	474	510	509	528	582	-
Worked in MSA of residence	1 625	2 127	882	1 999	1 301	1 741	2 226	2 119	-
Jamestown city	1 157	1 552	689	1 443	962	1 387	1 725	1 494	-
Dunkirk city	13	-	7	-	-	6	7	-	-
Fredonia village	16	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Folcomer village	135	150	83	92	133	96	118	48	-
Lakewood village	49	119	14	121	49	49	56	162	-
Remainder of Chautauqua County	255	291	89	343	157	203	320	415	-
Worked outside MSA of residence	39	97	43	125	21	46	54	70	-
Buffalo city	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remainder of Buffalo, NY PMSA	6	-	-	8	6	7	-	-	-
Erie city, PA	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	12	-
North East borough, PA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corry city, PA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remainder of Erie, PA MSA	-	5	-	-	-	-	11	-	-
Olean city	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-
Remainder of Cattaraugus County	3	50	15	26	-	14	10	10	-
Warren city, PA	7	22	15	27	-	12	26	19	-
Remainder of Warren County, PA	-	-	7	-	15	-	-	-	-
Worked elsewhere	23	13	6	47	-	13	-	29	-

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Chautauqua County						
	Tract 301 (pt.)	Tract 351	Tract 352	Tract 353	Tract 358 (pt.)	Tract 359.01 (pt.)	Tract 360 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH							
All persons	-	4 870	2 540	2 582	46	427	4 797
Native	-	4 769	2 478	2 521	46	416	4 688
Foreign born	-	101	62	61	-	11	109
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH							
Linguistically isolated households	-	34	10	10	-	-	17
Persons 5 years and over	-	4 517	2 380	2 431	46	387	4 528
In linguistically isolated households	-	60	16	23	-	-	20
Speak a language other than English	-	263	117	137	-	11	287
Do not speak English "very well"	-	122	62	57	-	-	92
Speak Spanish	-	56	21	29	-	-	108
Do not speak English "very well"	-	21	21	14	-	-	18
Linguistically isolated	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	-	8	14	6	-	-	17
Do not speak English "very well"	-	-	7	3	-	-	17
Linguistically isolated	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL							
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	-	1 037	667	619	21	140	1 159
Preprimary school	-	56	56	44	-	6	89
Public school	-	17	52	32	-	-	45
Elementary or high school	-	800	490	443	21	112	809
Public school	-	792	441	427	21	105	652
College	-	181	121	132	-	22	261
Public college	-	168	104	122	-	22	205
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT							
Persons 25 years and over	-	3 271	1 675	1 743	25	262	3 211
Less than 9th grade	-	425	199	161	-	3	317
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	-	581	231	248	-	20	500
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	-	1 049	682	722	-	78	1 281
Some college, no degree	-	584	249	250	13	36	431
Associate degree	-	223	102	124	-	26	173
Bachelor's degree	-	275	116	121	12	41	303
Graduate or professional degree	-	134	96	117	-	58	206
Percent high school graduate or higher	-	69.2	74.3	76.5	100.0	91.2	74.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	-	12.5	12.7	13.7	48.0	37.8	15.9
FERTILITY							
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	-	376	292	108	-	-	192
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	-	1 671	1 513	1 316	-	1 156	1 498
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	-	2 020	1 934	2 067	2 500	1 969	1 986
RESIDENCE IN 1985							
Persons 5 years and over	-	4 517	2 380	2 431	46	387	4 528
Same house	-	2 694	1 633	1 692	46	243	2 962
Different house in United States	-	1 792	740	739	-	144	1 532
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	-	116	40	136	-	49	361
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	-	757	395	396	-	95	710
Different MSA/PMSA	-	748	243	171	-	-	412
Not in an MSA/PMSA	-	171	62	36	-	-	49
Abroad	-	31	7	-	-	-	34
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE							
Urban population	-	2 944	-	-	-	-	-
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	-	2 169	-	-	-	-	-
Rural population	-	1 926	2 540	2 582	46	427	4 797
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	-	1 243	574	548	24	140	1 837
On farms	-	18	467	199	-	85	444
JOURNEY TO WORK							
Workers 16 years and over	-	2 022	1 047	1 161	19	207	2 061
Car, truck, or van	-	1 807	896	1 056	19	195	1 792
Drove alone	-	1 572	756	937	19	168	1 562
Carpooled	-	235	140	119	-	27	230
Public transportation (including taxicab)	-	26	4	6	-	-	16
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	-	26	4	6	-	-	16
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Walked	-	118	42	35	-	12	144
Other means	-	16	6	9	-	-	19
Worked at home	-	55	99	55	-	-	90
Persons per car, truck, or van	-	1.07	1.09	1.06	1.00	1.08	1.07
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	-	20.0	22.4	16.1	9.2	9.3	15.9
Departure time for work:							
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	-	150	47	33	-	5	78
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	-	430	190	228	6	65	340
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	-	572	287	372	7	60	641
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	-	288	140	188	6	43	312
All other times	-	527	284	285	-	34	600
Worked in MSA of residence	-	1 351	813	1 058	19	193	1 908
Jamestown city	-	45	9	25	-	8	83
Dunkirk city	-	155	199	427	13	73	751
Fredonia village	-	138	63	163	6	112	354
Falconer village	-	8	2	6	-	-	20
Lakewood village	-	-	-	2	-	-	6
Remainder of Chautauqua County	-	1 005	540	435	-	-	692
Worked outside MSA of residence	-	671	234	103	-	14	153
Buffalo city	-	125	44	19	-	-	19
Remainder of Buffalo, NY PMSA	-	424	147	46	-	7	63
Erie city, PA	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
North East borough, PA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carry city, PA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remainder of Erie, PA MSA	-	-	-	3	-	-	12
Olean city	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remainder of Cattaraugus County	-	81	41	17	-	7	10
Warren city, PA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remainder of Warren County, PA	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Worked elsewhere	-	41	2	18	-	-	34

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Chautauque County—Con.						
	Tract 361	Tract 363	Tract 364	Tract 365	Tract 366	Tract 367	Tract 368
PLACE OF BIRTH							
All persons	4 668	4 832	7 036	5 227	4 100	3 895	4 476
Native	4 611	4 547	6 898	5 107	4 073	3 869	4 449
Foreign born	57	285	138	120	27	26	27
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH							
Linguistically isolated households	5	—	17	19	8	15	4
Persons 5 years and over	4 271	4 525	6 579	4 867	3 828	3 582	4 166
In linguistically isolated households	7	—	17	26	11	83	29
Speak a language other than English	158	520	285	238	70	369	116
Do not speak English "very well"	22	184	50	79	27	143	55
Speak Spanish	66	409	98	76	22	36	16
Do not speak English "very well"	6	155	5	27	5	11	6
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	16	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	4	12	—	15	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	12	—	8	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL							
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 210	1 297	1 776	1 179	1 045	1 031	1 263
Preprimary school	77	113	156	82	59	116	118
Public school	73	103	127	58	35	98	87
Elementary or high school	952	960	1 346	869	847	785	947
Public school	927	947	1 262	862	847	699	932
College	181	224	274	228	139	130	198
Public college	156	195	233	213	126	108	171
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT							
Persons 25 years and over	2 870	2 888	4 624	3 488	2 536	2 291	2 818
Less than 9th grade	310	256	348	271	240	227	155
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	503	594	710	562	459	362	467
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 206	1 158	1 757	1 082	1 024	922	1 065
Some college, no degree	420	446	843	637	404	347	452
Associate degree	197	161	344	313	141	201	262
Bachelor's degree	163	153	457	389	177	139	277
Graduate or professional degree	71	120	165	234	91	93	140
Percent high school graduate or higher	71.7	70.6	77.1	76.1	72.4	74.3	77.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	8.2	9.5	13.5	17.9	10.6	10.1	14.8
FERTILITY							
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	364	318	218	162	286	346	175
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 759	1 867	1 793	1 703	1 792	2 059	1 759
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 430	2 231	2 254	2 157	2 370	2 607	2 247
RESIDENCE IN 1985							
Persons 5 years and over	4 271	4 525	6 579	4 867	3 828	3 582	4 166
Same house	2 841	2 297	4 122	2 941	2 405	2 399	2 692
Different house in United States	1 421	2 166	2 457	1 910	1 418	1 180	1 467
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	183	144	175	48	4	40	295
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	682	927	1 588	1 382	924	790	840
Different MSA/PMSA	264	854	474	378	405	243	197
Not in an MSA/PMSA	292	241	220	102	85	107	135
Abroad	9	62	—	16	5	3	7
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE							
Urban population	—	—	—	3 451	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	2 142	—	—	—
Rural population	4 668	4 832	7 036	1 776	4 100	3 895	4 476
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 141	1 717	2 911	484	1 567	1 065	1 138
On farms	402	276	345	128	417	500	187
JOURNEY TO WORK							
Workers 16 years and over	1 975	1 751	3 127	2 407	1 819	1 665	2 021
Car, truck, or van	1 671	1 620	2 750	1 947	1 573	1 276	1 858
Drive alone	1 354	1 396	2 373	1 636	1 321	1 038	1 572
Carpooled	317	224	377	311	252	238	286
Public transportation (including toxicab)	4	6	37	10	14	24	15
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	4	6	37	10	14	15	5
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Walked	129	54	169	304	85	164	41
Other means	17	4	27	20	18	30	14
Worked at home	154	67	144	126	129	171	93
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.11	1.08	1.08	1.09	1.09	1.12	1.09
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	21.4	18.2	17.4	14.8	19.7	16.3	21.2
Departure time for work:							
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	137	57	178	104	148	104	163
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	443	371	619	421	323	310	448
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	481	419	848	676	465	485	571
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	215	236	536	444	205	267	328
All other times	545	601	802	636	549	328	418
Worked in MSA of residence	1 545	1 641	2 958	2 191	1 024	1 398	1 912
Jamestown city	236	99	389	57	36	97	654
Dunkirk city	207	295	194	104	15	—	13
Fredonia village	132	192	123	24	9	6	8
Falconer village	95	8	18	40	14	9	109
Lakewood village	3	7	47	24	13	40	203
Remainder of Chautauque County	872	1 040	2 187	1 942	937	1 246	925
Worked outside MSA of residence	430	110	169	216	795	267	109
Buffalo city	48	18	24	23	7	—	2
Remainder of Buffalo, NY PMSA	86	17	2	16	7	3	5
Erie city, PA	—	2	5	51	213	31	13
North East borough, PA	—	17	19	23	285	19	5
Carry city, PA	—	—	—	—	15	103	2
Remainder of Erie, PA MSA	—	20	8	28	234	81	4
Olean city	—	—	2	—	—	—	4
Remainder of Cattaraugus County	279	15	6	—	2	2	8
Warren city, PA	—	—	3	—	—	4	20
Remainder of Warren County, PA	—	2	2	—	—	5	12
Worked elsewhere	17	19	98	75	32	19	34

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Chautauqua County—Con.						
	Tract 369	Tract 370	Tract 371	Tract 372	Tract 373 (pt.)	Tract 374	Tract 375
PLACE OF BIRTH							
All persons	6 710	3 579	4 473	3 938	5 519	4 217	4 861
Native	6 640	3 512	4 321	3 812	5 436	4 189	4 789
Foreign born	70	67	152	126	63	28	72
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH							
Linguistically isolated households	9	6	16	9	15	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	6 290	3 322	4 199	3 694	5 182	3 942	4 548
In linguistically isolated households	9	6	43	9	15	—	—
Speak a language other than English	173	156	217	149	200	95	58
Do not speak English "very well"	36	52	67	32	52	27	28
Speak Spanish	73	50	44	19	58	22	24
Do not speak English "very well"	7	—	22	7	—	11	10
Linguistically isolated	7	—	8	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	35	—	—	—	2
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	35	—	—	—	2
Linguistically isolated	—	—	35	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL							
Person 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 483	947	1 010	782	1 366	1 144	1 185
Preprimary school	131	137	98	65	88	73	146
Public school	117	109	84	54	81	55	116
Elementary or high school	1 128	665	707	545	918	943	866
Public school	1 119	659	707	535	899	885	842
College	224	145	205	172	360	128	173
Public college	191	140	146	149	289	96	162
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT							
Persons 25 years and over	4 647	2 384	3 074	2 839	3 775	2 599	3 280
Less than 9th grade	321	93	200	254	273	181	157
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	776	413	398	372	623	501	583
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 585	950	940	984	1 531	1 167	1 245
Some college, no degree	781	328	576	486	478	367	592
Associate degree	399	282	341	233	328	242	323
Bachelor's degree	447	221	389	322	342	122	239
Graduate or professional degree	338	97	230	188	200	19	141
Percent high school graduate or higher	76.4	78.8	80.5	77.9	76.3	73.8	77.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	16.9	13.3	20.1	18.0	14.4	5.4	11.6
FERTILITY							
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	158	67	126	198	115	394	66
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 253	1 300	1 432	1 431	1 332	1 824	1 475
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 410	2 373	2 057	1 781	2 111	2 603	2 074
RESIDENCE IN 1985							
Persons 5 years and over	6 290	3 322	4 199	3 694	5 182	3 942	4 548
Same house	4 212	2 208	2 479	2 342	3 489	2 670	3 002
Different house in United States	2 076	1 114	1 649	1 349	1 693	1 272	1 533
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	687	310	354	455	515	287	270
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	858	505	762	509	847	639	818
Different MSA/PMSA	434	160	366	316	149	140	201
Not in an MSA/PMSA	97	139	167	69	182	206	244
Abroad	2	—	71	3	—	—	13
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE							
Urban population	—	—	3 564	2 706	2 580	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	2 549	1 867	1 858	—	—
Rural population	6 710	3 579	909	1 232	2 939	4 217	4 861
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 870	885	653	907	1 004	1 305	1 996
On farms	191	150	—	—	11	334	123
JOURNEY TO WORK							
Workers 16 years and over	2 899	1 735	2 224	1 715	2 677	1 794	2 316
Car, truck, or van	2 652	1 671	2 008	1 586	2 368	1 607	2 170
Drive alone	2 306	1 502	1 682	1 394	2 177	1 413	1 968
Carpooled	346	169	326	192	191	194	202
Public transportation (including taxicab)	20	—	56	18	31	—	11
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	9	—	56	18	31	—	7
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	66	—	97	49	185	82	35
Other means	22	8	14	27	27	6	7
Worked at home	139	56	49	35	66	99	93
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.07	1.06	1.10	1.07	1.04	1.07	1.05
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.8	15.4	15.4	14.3	12.0	19.2	14.9
Departure time for work:							
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	226	152	152	75	138	129	170
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	668	408	399	381	520	474	375
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	797	511	620	472	785	420	705
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	439	234	446	364	532	192	327
All other times	630	374	558	388	636	480	646
Worked in MSA of residence	2 750	1 648	2 136	1 647	2 561	1 660	2 198
Jamestown city	1 266	791	1 004	876	1 236	624	1 074
Ounkirk city	12	—	13	10	11	7	6
Frederick village	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Falconer village	273	74	95	129	638	317	188
Lakewood village	64	173	482	219	95	42	39
Remainder of Chautauqua County	1 121	610	542	413	581	670	891
Worked outside MSA of residence	149	87	88	68	116	134	118
Buffalo city	3	—	34	3	16	—	—
Remainder of Buffalo, NY PMSA	8	23	—	—	8	6	—
Erie city, PA	21	—	—	5	9	—	—
North East borough, PA	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corry city, PA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Erie, PA MSA	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Olean city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Cattaraugus County	32	4	11	18	29	89	17
Warren city, PA	7	30	16	—	26	15	56
Remainder of Warren County, PA	2	17	5	—	—	13	14
Worked elsewhere	74	13	22	42	28	11	12

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	Chautauqua County				Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Chautauqua County				
		Total	Dunkirk city	Fredonia village	Jamestown city	Tract 301	Tract 358	Tract 359.01	Tract 360	Tract 373
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	109 898	109 898	10 870	8 794	26 594	3 362	3 213	3 479	3 900	4 380
In labor force	67 288	67 288	6 369	4 880	16 094	1 854	1 904	2 216	2 275	2 892
Percent of persons 16 years and over	61.2	61.2	58.6	55.5	60.5	55.1	59.3	63.7	58.3	66.0
Civilian labor force	67 175	67 175	6 355	4 862	16 039	1 849	1 893	2 209	2 275	2 892
Employed	62 263	62 263	5 642	4 567	14 743	1 659	1 764	2 070	2 111	2 750
Unemployed	4 912	4 912	713	295	1 296	190	129	139	164	142
Percent of civilian labor force	7.3	7.3	11.2	6.1	8.1	10.3	6.8	6.3	7.2	4.9
Not in labor force	42 610	42 610	4 501	3 914	10 500	1 508	1 309	1 263	1 625	1 488
Institutionalized persons	2 605	2 605	71	—	703	270	—	—	235	—
Enrolled in school	6 540	6 540	534	2 037	1 131	124	315	352	210	162
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	18 196	18 196	2 259	1 098	4 818	628	625	486	632	762
Females 16 years and over	57 811	57 811	5 865	4 888	14 536	1 819	1 838	1 961	2 361	—
In labor force	30 295	30 295	2 963	2 486	7 363	782	952	993	958	1 416
Percent of females 16 years and over	52.4	52.4	50.5	51.1	50.7	43.0	52.6	54.0	48.9	60.0
Civilian labor force	30 288	30 288	2 963	2 486	7 356	782	952	993	958	1 416
Employed	28 264	28 264	2 666	2 353	6 844	728	880	939	890	1 322
Unemployed	2 024	2 024	297	133	512	54	72	54	68	94
Percent of civilian labor force	6.7	6.7	10.0	5.3	7.0	6.9	7.6	5.4	7.1	6.6
With own children under 6 years	8 258	8 258	898	448	2 342	274	217	253	216	283
In labor force	4 865	4 865	486	270	1 349	141	136	156	124	204
With own children 6 to 17 years only	9 052	9 052	812	559	1 984	210	221	395	280	366
In labor force	7 025	7 025	659	434	1 500	155	167	306	199	288
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	11 914	11 914	1 242	598	3 413	433	264	359	320	375
All parents present in household in labor force	6 637	6 637	607	357	1 906	240	159	220	168	244
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	22 563	22 563	2 141	1 198	5 039	661	493	807	671	856
All parents present in household in labor force	15 846	15 846	1 558	856	3 468	395	354	579	415	641
Persons 16 to 19 years	8 958	8 958	783	1 615	1 837	306	203	258	362	292
Not enrolled in school	1 761	1 761	167	106	552	83	46	54	108	25
Unemployed or not in labor force	931	931	86	60	294	57	13	41	84	18
Nat high school graduate	954	954	94	43	331	40	13	30	89	9
Employed	298	298	38	13	104	—	—	13	16	—
Unemployed	166	166	12	—	90	21	—	—	2	—
Not in labor force	490	490	44	30	137	19	13	17	71	9
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	62 263	62 263	5 642	4 567	14 743	1 659	1 764	2 070	2 111	2 750
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	5 790	5 790	364	511	1 271	119	244	259	125	295
Professional specialty occupations	7 599	7 599	539	950	1 971	178	293	567	229	362
Technicians and related support occupations	1 624	1 624	134	76	502	48	49	33	68	74
Sales occupations	6 301	6 301	596	409	1 583	121	167	150	216	317
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	8 543	8 543	852	680	2 074	240	223	264	233	471
Private household occupations	185	185	6	—	43	—	—	—	11	8
Protective service occupations	1 120	1 120	150	88	207	34	36	16	39	38
Service occupations, except protective and household	9 459	9 459	969	938	2 372	307	302	313	300	390
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	2 114	2 114	86	36	92	10	9	33	128	34
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	7 457	7 457	662	313	1 476	191	169	160	293	282
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	6 022	6 022	699	238	1 661	192	111	136	196	286
Transportation and material moving occupations	2 963	2 963	254	122	662	96	62	56	143	70
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3 086	3 086	331	206	829	123	99	83	130	123
Construction	2 939	2 939	188	105	482	61	42	51	108	121
Manufacturing	15 546	15 546	1 484	605	4 034	534	275	384	446	751
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	3 683	3 683	435	242	758	112	106	126	137	129
Wholesale and retail trade	13 389	13 389	1 126	1 241	3 455	375	454	417	481	615
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2 122	2 122	160	169	541	31	85	84	34	102
Business and repair services	1 672	1 672	158	87	462	109	29	24	65	48
Professional and related services	16 096	16 096	1 498	1 744	4 015	377	663	824	493	772
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	62 263	62 263	5 642	4 567	14 743	1 659	1 764	2 070	2 111	2 750
Private wage and salary workers	47 311	47 311	4 359	2 888	12 323	1 457	1 148	1 272	1 454	2 148
Government workers	9 973	9 973	1 031	1 399	1 784	116	484	636	459	390
Local government workers	5 842	5 842	584	437	1 287	88	191	281	204	276
Self-employed workers	4 551	4 551	226	242	577	81	106	156	175	202
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	74 227	74 227	6 691	6 735	16 759	1 969	2 193	2 574	2 471	3 142
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	52 922	52 922	4 760	4 106	12 075	1 349	1 585	1 667	1 712	2 288
50 to 52 weeks	36 728	36 728	3 327	2 003	8 717	985	997	1 028	1 227	1 725
40 to 49 weeks	6 498	6 498	507	436	1 606	150	122	264	214	210
27 to 39 weeks	3 060	3 060	333	249	531	63	118	70	92	107
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	11 024	11 024	1 100	1 018	2 659	305	309	455	432	481
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	86 469	86 469	8 228	7 572	20 440	2 402	2 511	2 941	2 955	3 478
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 383	3 383	386	151	940	61	89	56	106	127
With a mobility limitation	1 949	1 949	206	78	587	40	42	30	72	38
In labor force	393	393	33	28	72	—	17	11	10	—
With a self-care limitation	2 272	2 272	281	100	614	25	67	33	68	111
With a work disability	7 461	7 461	758	370	2 242	247	165	144	174	257
In labor force	2 684	2 684	180	165	703	62	89	45	53	82
Prevented from working	3 974	3 974	457	149	1 316	170	54	63	114	156
No work disability	79 008	79 008	7 470	7 202	18 198	2 155	2 346	2 797	2 781	3 221
In labor force	62 213	62 213	5 950	4 606	14 797	1 741	1 742	2 130	2 147	2 685
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	20 711	20 711	2 557	1 204	5 396	685	691	531	710	902
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 999	3 999	430	306	1 159	178	153	150	131	169
With a mobility limitation	3 110	3 110	331	236	911	135	102	131	118	129
With a self-care limitation	2 333	2 333	265	206	663	105	98	108	65	109
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	5 717	5 717	878	280	1 658	195	150	130	160	204
Mean family income (dollars)	17 371	17 371	14 465	17 919	16 376	32 317	16 500	19 552	19 912	18 240
1 worker	10 708	10 708	1 005	674	2 946	383	341	366	304	386
Mean family income (dollars)	26 480	26 480	24 107	30 844	24 178	26 416	30 800	30 682	28 060	26 076
2 or more workers	21 024	21 024	1 869	1 070	4 458	457	437	711	686	1 032
Mean family income (dollars)	43 081	43 081	39 713	47 796	41 641	34 610	45 426	50 430	44 375	45 175

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Ounkirk city, Chautauqua County					Fredonia village, Chautauqua County		
	Tract 354	Tract 355	Tract 356	Tract 357	Tract 360 (pt.)	Tract 358 (pt.)	Tract 359.01 (pt.)	Tract 359.02
								Tract 360 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	2 463	2 623	3 058	2 726	-	3 188	3 177	2 422
In labor force	1 386	1 449	1 942	1 592	-	1 885	2 006	987
Percent of persons 16 years and over	56.3	55.2	63.5	58.4	-	59.1	63.1	40.8
Civilian labor force	1 381	1 449	1 938	1 587	-	1 874	1 999	987
Employed	1 227	1 247	1 755	1 413	-	1 745	1 863	957
Unemployed	154	202	183	174	-	129	136	30
Percent of civilian labor force	11.2	13.9	9.4	11.0	-	6.9	6.8	3.0
Not in labor force	1 077	1 174	1 116	1 134	-	1 303	1 171	1 435
Institutionalized persons	-	-	38	33	-	-	-	-
Enrolled in school	80	127	161	166	-	315	318	1 404
Naninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	550	621	541	547	-	625	458	12
Females 16 years and over	1 352	1 420	1 633	1 460	-	1 798	1 659	1 406
In labor force	627	667	935	734	-	946	883	657
Percent of females 16 years and over	46.4	47.0	57.3	50.3	-	52.6	53.2	46.7
Civilian labor force	627	667	935	734	-	946	883	657
Employed	567	582	855	662	-	874	829	650
Unemployed	60	85	80	72	-	72	54	7
Percent of civilian labor force	9.6	12.7	8.6	9.8	-	7.6	6.1	1.1
With own children under 6 years	249	186	238	225	-	217	224	7
In labor force	102	84	144	156	-	136	134	-
With own children 6 to 17 years only	192	227	227	166	-	209	350	-
In labor force	163	174	196	126	-	161	273	-
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	384	285	281	292	-	264	329	5
All parents present in household in labor force	122	118	167	200	-	159	198	-
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	558	552	595	436	-	472	718	8
All parents present in household in labor force	337	390	504	327	-	343	513	-
Persons 16 to 19 years	137	174	281	191	-	203	231	1 181
Not enrolled in school	24	38	73	32	-	46	54	6
Unemployed or not in labor force	8	29	46	3	-	13	41	6
Not high school graduate	6	32	42	14	-	13	30	-
Employed	6	9	12	11	-	-	13	-
Unemployed	-	9	-	3	-	-	-	-
Not in labor force	-	14	30	-	-	13	17	-
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 227	1 247	1 755	1 413	-	1 745	1 863	957
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	86	55	93	130	-	244	245	22
Professional specialty occupations	97	102	206	134	-	293	521	136
Technicians and related support occupations	26	41	34	33	-	43	27	6
Sales occupations	101	117	211	167	-	167	144	98
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	160	154	326	212	-	223	219	236
Private household occupations	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
Protective service occupations	41	28	28	53	-	36	16	36
Service occupations, except protective and household	199	246	313	211	-	296	292	350
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	26	13	23	24	-	9	21	6
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	151	188	177	146	-	162	132	19
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	176	174	174	175	-	111	115	12
Transportation and material moving occupations	72	63	87	32	-	62	48	12
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	92	66	77	96	-	99	83	24
Construction	45	69	46	28	-	42	51	12
Manufacturing	377	375	395	337	-	268	313	24
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	109	89	132	105	-	100	110	30
Wholesale and retail trade	190	226	404	306	-	454	405	382
Finance, insurance, and real estate	38	18	55	49	-	85	84	-
Business and repair services	56	29	46	27	-	29	34	24
Professional and related services	255	362	523	358	-	657	728	359
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 227	1 247	1 755	1 413	-	1 745	1 863	957
Private wage and salary workers	929	1 006	1 343	1 081	-	1 135	1 139	614
Government workers	242	197	320	272	-	478	589	330
Local government workers	131	135	156	162	-	185	246	6
Self-employed workers	56	44	73	53	-	106	129	7
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 472	1 477	2 060	1 682	-	2 174	2 319	2 238
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 084	1 047	1 474	1 155	-	1 572	1 535	997
50 to 52 weeks	799	686	1 028	814	-	984	936	81
40 to 49 weeks	87	122	156	142	-	122	246	68
27 to 39 weeks	88	78	94	73	-	118	55	76
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	225	251	335	289	-	303	391	324
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 844	1 938	2 384	2 062	-	2 486	2 672	2 410
With a mobility or self-care limitation	46	118	97	125	-	89	56	6
With a mobility limitation	40	48	60	58	-	42	30	6
In labor force	7	-	21	5	-	17	11	-
With a self-care limitation	30	89	58	104	-	67	33	-
With a work disability	211	189	161	197	-	165	141	64
In labor force	74	23	32	51	-	89	42	34
Prevented from working	101	130	121	105	-	54	83	12
No work disability	1 633	1 749	2 223	1 865	-	2 321	2 531	2 346
In labor force	1 262	1 369	1 846	1 473	-	1 723	1 928	953
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	614	685	632	626	-	691	498	12
With a mobility or self-care limitation	117	132	56	125	-	153	150	3
With a mobility limitation	90	118	40	83	-	102	131	3
With a self-care limitation	73	87	26	79	-	98	108	-
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
No workers	194	265	189	230	-	150	124	6
Mean family income (dollars)	12 692	12 457	16 543	16 564	-	16 500	19 824	14 000
1 worker	277	283	209	236	-	335	332	7
Mean family income (dollars)	24 937	27 007	21 408	22 044	-	30 491	30 909	44 649
2 or more workers	400	364	625	480	-	430	626	11
Mean family income (dollars)	38 020	38 921	39 720	41 717	-	45 450	49 008	68 807
								54 078

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jamestown city, Chautauqua County							
	Tract 301 (pt.)	Tract 302	Tract 303	Tract 304	Tract 305	Tract 306	Tract 307	Tract 308
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	3 362	3 527	1 936	3 555	3 183	3 267	3 898	3 866
In labor force	1 854	2 408	1 142	2 290	1 645	1 996	2 483	2 276
Percent of persons 16 years and over	55.1	68.3	59.0	64.4	51.7	61.1	63.7	58.9
Civilian labor force	1 849	2 408	1 142	2 263	1 629	1 989	2 483	2 276
Employed	1 659	2 295	959	2 139	1 328	1 809	2 333	2 221
Unemployed	190	113	183	124	301	180	150	55
Percent of civilian labor force	10.3	4.7	16.0	5.5	18.5	9.0	6.0	2.4
Nat in labor force	1 508	1 119	794	1 265	1 538	1 271	1 415	1 590
Institutionalized persons	270	—	—	20	228	8	60	117
Enrolled in school	124	198	119	78	163	130	144	175
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, nat enrolled in school	628	533	280	723	673	508	710	763
Females 16 years and over	1 819	1 854	1 052	1 992	1 834	1 749	2 143	2 093
In labor force	782	1 134	491	1 116	734	867	1 201	1 038
Percent of females 16 years and over	43.0	61.2	46.7	56.0	40.0	49.6	56.0	49.6
Civilian labor force	782	1 134	491	1 116	734	860	1 201	1 038
Employed	728	1 101	421	1 047	620	810	1 096	1 021
Unemployed	54	33	70	69	114	50	105	17
Percent of civilian labor force	6.9	2.9	14.3	6.2	15.5	5.8	8.7	1.6
With own children under 6 years	274	336	146	291	245	356	356	338
In labor force	141	202	52	206	105	209	235	199
With own children 6 to 17 years only	210	350	184	259	122	242	325	292
In labor force	155	299	120	208	83	163	240	232
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	433	433	310	420	368	548	448	453
All parents present in household in labor force	240	276	113	288	122	311	298	258
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	661	771	389	666	410	675	802	665
All parents present in household in labor force	395	549	229	562	254	461	516	502
Persons 16 to 19 years	306	279	154	222	195	241	242	198
Nat enrolled in school	83	64	46	79	108	78	30	64
Unemployed, ar not in labor force	57	32	23	26	55	30	30	41
Nat high school graduate	40	30	35	35	66	54	30	41
Employed	—	17	23	22	18	24	—	—
Unemployed	21	—	12	13	27	—	17	—
Nat in labor force	19	13	—	—	21	30	13	41
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 659	2 295	959	2 139	1 328	1 809	2 333	2 221
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	119	244	37	249	52	94	223	253
Professional specialty occupations	178	440	62	410	105	105	290	381
Technicians and related support occupations	48	106	25	44	42	83	108	46
Sales occupations	121	282	52	235	132	196	290	275
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	240	344	84	366	195	247	328	270
Private household occupations	—	6	5	—	—	32	—	—
Protective service occupations	34	14	20	16	19	28	37	39
Service occupations, except protective and household	307	300	231	267	362	298	325	282
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	10	18	8	13	17	8	—	18
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	191	211	76	213	111	219	238	217
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	192	159	191	196	141	307	247	228
Transportation and material moving occupations	96	77	79	63	82	98	72	95
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	123	94	89	67	70	126	143	117
Construction	61	95	8	36	35	51	136	60
Manufacturing	534	524	308	538	360	601	661	508
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	112	115	47	107	73	96	118	90
Wholesale and retail trade	375	556	184	485	330	413	537	575
Finance, insurance, and real estate	31	130	27	67	37	76	78	95
Business and repair services	109	47	50	69	35	56	47	49
Professional and related services	377	713	248	679	329	380	587	702
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 659	2 295	959	2 139	1 328	1 809	2 333	2 221
Private wage and salary workers	1 457	1 835	793	1 801	1 151	1 606	1 863	1 817
Government workers	116	363	121	247	132	167	355	283
Local government workers	88	211	79	234	94	109	247	225
Self-employed workers	81	71	45	84	45	36	100	115
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 969	2 528	1 203	2 375	1 598	2 081	2 549	2 456
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 349	1 814	892	1 751	1 135	1 562	1 776	1 796
50 to 52 weeks	985	1 270	491	1 317	757	1 083	1 387	1 427
40 to 49 weeks	150	326	143	188	199	224	177	199
27 to 39 weeks	63	72	51	74	54	80	67	70
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	305	455	142	356	233	282	422	464
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 402	2 930	1 627	2 670	2 209	2 699	3 021	2 882
With a mobility or self-care limitation	61	92	162	49	162	182	102	130
With a mobility limitation	40	57	81	34	96	108	62	109
In labor force	—	—	7	—	17	25	9	14
With a self-care limitation	25	44	119	31	120	132	76	67
With a work disability	247	159	313	150	392	399	295	287
In labor force	62	57	92	41	140	102	99	110
Prevented from working	170	94	170	93	213	253	159	164
No work disability	2 155	2 771	1 314	2 520	1 817	2 300	2 726	2 595
In labor force	1 741	2 287	1 021	2 107	1 441	1 848	2 290	2 062
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	685	597	309	838	730	553	817	867
With a mobility or self-care limitation	178	123	96	154	236	102	156	114
With a mobility limitation	135	111	68	128	197	97	111	64
With a self-care limitation	105	32	69	95	131	39	103	89
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
No workers	195	150	166	174	213	240	239	281
Mean family income (dollars)	32 317	11 705	8 137	26 728	8 289	11 827	17 126	15 638
1 worker	383	395	218	336	312	398	435	469
Mean family income (dollars)	26 416	27 737	16 766	29 119	12 935	21 447	24 927	28 343
2 or more workers	457	693	273	798	264	551	760	662
Mean family income (dollars)	34 610	63 002	32 241	39 136	28 574	34 751	39 054	44 942

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Chautauqua County						
	Tract 301 (pt.)	Tract 351	Tract 352	Tract 353	Tract 358 (pt.)	Tract 359.01 (pt.)	Tract 360 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS							
Persons 16 years and over	-	3 867	1 951	2 012	25	302	3 893
In labor force	-	2 194	1 129	1 282	19	210	2 273
Percent of persons 16 years and over	-	56.7	57.9	63.7	76.0	69.5	58.4
Civilian labor force	-	2 194	1 129	1 282	19	210	2 273
Employed	-	2 045	1 076	1 215	19	207	2 109
Unemployed	-	149	53	67	-	3	164
Percent of civilian labor force	-	6.8	4.7	5.2	-	1.4	7.2
Nat in labor force	-	1 673	822	730	6	92	1 620
Institutionalized persons	-	116	-	61	-	-	235
Enrolled in school	-	182	110	98	-	34	210
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, nat enrolled in school	-	752	341	316	-	28	629
Females 16 years and over	-	2 120	993	1 023	12	179	1 956
In labor force	-	988	498	588	6	110	958
Percent of females 16 years and over	-	46.6	50.2	57.5	50.0	61.5	49.0
Civilian labor force	-	988	498	588	6	110	958
Employed	-	912	478	561	6	110	890
Unemployed	-	76	20	27	-	-	68
Percent of civilian labor force	-	7.7	4.0	4.6	-	-	7.1
With own children under 6 years	-	353	134	115	-	29	216
In labor force	-	203	72	66	-	22	124
With own children 6 to 17 years only	-	278	154	192	12	45	280
In labor force	-	230	85	155	6	33	199
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	-	387	203	175	-	30	320
All parents present in household in labor force	-	217	102	103	-	22	168
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	-	757	436	425	21	89	671
All parents present in household in labor force	-	558	242	311	11	66	415
Persons 16 to 19 years	-	282	152	128	-	27	362
Nat enrolled in school	-	58	15	22	-	-	108
Unemployed or nat in labor force	-	26	11	5	-	-	84
Nat high school graduate	-	43	13	7	-	-	89
Employed	-	17	2	7	-	-	16
Unemployed	-	11	2	-	-	-	2
Nat in labor force	-	15	9	-	-	-	71
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES							
Employed persons 16 years and over	-	2 045	1 076	1 215	19	207	2 109
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	-	224	57	105	-	14	125
Professional specialty occupations	-	236	107	149	-	46	229
Technicians and related support occupations	-	37	35	41	6	6	68
Sales occupations	-	162	79	81	-	6	216
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	-	248	143	186	-	45	231
Private household occupations	-	8	-	4	-	-	11
Protective service occupations	-	87	31	6	-	-	39
Service occupations, except protective and household	-	289	140	134	6	21	300
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	-	25	111	90	-	12	128
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	-	323	180	158	7	28	293
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	-	140	100	115	-	21	196
Transportation and material moving occupations	-	147	53	68	-	8	143
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	-	119	40	78	-	-	130
Construction	-	122	84	76	-	-	108
Manufacturing	-	439	245	304	7	71	446
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	-	130	82	83	6	16	135
Wholesale and retail trade	-	440	194	177	-	12	481
Finance, insurance, and real estate	-	96	11	30	-	-	34
Business and repair services	-	55	14	35	-	-	65
Professional and related services	-	582	274	306	6	96	493
CLASS OF WORKER							
Employed persons 16 years and over	-	2 045	1 076	1 215	19	207	2 109
Private wage and salary workers	-	1 442	708	886	13	133	1 454
Government workers	-	451	223	217	6	47	457
Local government workers	-	203	51	129	6	35	204
Self-employed workers	-	143	122	98	-	27	175
WORK STATUS IN 1989							
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	-	2 342	1 307	1 422	19	255	2 467
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	-	1 654	922	1 049	13	132	1 710
50 to 52 weeks	-	1 129	630	713	13	92	1 225
40 to 49 weeks	-	279	114	143	-	18	214
27 to 39 weeks	-	90	37	64	-	15	92
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	-	320	163	171	6	64	432
DISABILITY							
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	-	2 952	1 557	1 589	25	269	2 951
With a mobility or self-care limitation	-	145	88	57	-	-	106
With a mobility limitation	-	106	58	40	-	-	72
In labor force	-	24	9	21	-	-	10
With a self-care limitation	-	98	71	29	-	-	68
With a work disability	-	295	200	122	-	3	174
In labor force	-	78	58	54	-	3	53
Prevented from working	-	197	113	50	-	-	114
No work disability	-	2 657	1 357	1 467	25	266	2 777
In labor force	-	2 077	1 031	1 182	19	202	2 145
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	-	799	394	362	-	33	707
With a mobility or self-care limitation	-	183	79	55	-	-	128
With a mobility limitation	-	108	61	33	-	-	115
With a self-care limitation	-	151	57	42	-	-	65
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989							
No workers	-	254	122	91	-	6	160
Mean family income (dollars)	-	14 657	16 438	20 010	-	13 944	19 912
1 worker	-	419	199	185	6	34	304
Mean family income (dollars)	-	28 097	25 069	31 429	48 000	28 461	28 060
2 or more workers	-	626	401	461	7	85	663
Mean family income (dollars)	-	42 954	40 176	48 227	44 000	60 901	44 332

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Chautauque County—Con.						
	Tract 361	Tract 363	Tract 364	Tract 365	Tract 366	Tract 367	Tract 368
LABOR FORCE STATUS							
Persons 16 years and over	3 383	3 737	5 370	4 037	3 061	2 773	3 323
In labor force	2 209	1 970	3 405	2 641	2 003	1 794	2 192
Percent of persons 16 years and over	65.3	52.7	63.4	65.4	65.4	64.7	66.0
Civilian labor force	2 206	1 970	3 393	2 641	2 001	1 792	2 190
Employed	2 008	1 773	3 179	2 451	1 851	1 695	2 072
Unemployed	198	197	214	190	150	97	118
Percent of civilian labor force	9.0	10.0	6.3	7.2	7.5	5.4	5.4
Not in labor force	1 174	1 767	1 965	1 396	1 058	979	1 131
Institutionalized persons	27	723	117	119	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	157	170	223	147	152	139	208
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	433	430	837	677	430	416	472
Females 16 years and over	1 681	1 566	2 679	2 180	1 567	1 394	1 673
In labor force	927	859	1 486	1 251	843	716	935
Percent of females 16 years and over	55.1	54.9	55.5	57.4	53.8	51.4	55.9
Civilian labor force	927	859	1 486	1 251	843	716	935
Employed	858	772	1 443	1 137	768	670	887
Unemployed	69	87	43	114	75	46	48
Percent of civilian labor force	7.4	10.1	2.9	9.1	8.9	6.4	5.1
With own children under 6 years	278	290	374	292	231	264	268
In labor force	167	174	242	200	145	132	144
With own children 6 to 17 years only	356	267	542	355	309	268	350
In labor force	264	215	410	318	264	190	269
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	463	394	580	456	344	385	381
All parents present in household in labor force	273	230	339	272	178	164	188
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	880	809	1 234	840	802	835	907
All parents present in household in labor force	645	563	871	684	619	484	613
Persons 16 to 19 years	253	342	402	281	285	253	277
Not enrolled in school	66	114	76	55	78	77	36
Unemployed or not in labor force	27	95	44	14	47	27	8
Not high school graduate	13	72	29	9	36	63	17
Employed	5	5	4	—	2	38	13
Unemployed	4	4	—	—	13	8	2
Not in labor force	4	63	25	9	21	17	2
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES							
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 008	1 773	3 179	2 451	1 851	1 695	2 072
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	108	106	293	332	152	126	201
Professional specialty occupations	169	168	293	228	135	176	245
Technicians and related support occupations	45	40	72	54	7	23	61
Sales occupations	145	115	407	272	112	126	216
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	195	240	482	328	212	171	262
Private household occupations	8	9	23	6	6	13	6
Protective service occupations	33	90	76	45	33	17	14
Service occupations, except protective and household	294	290	469	402	296	199	223
Forming, finishing, and fishing occupations	233	112	125	137	194	287	87
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	302	209	436	260	300	252	324
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	210	138	223	205	182	116	242
Transportation and material moving occupations	166	127	163	37	124	117	105
Haulers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	100	129	117	145	98	72	86
Construction	130	98	259	147	124	131	132
Manufacturing	503	438	617	561	480	274	606
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	141	106	205	180	131	86	117
Wholesale and retail trade	299	310	740	464	293	337	420
Finance, insurance, and real estate	31	35	134	95	60	45	72
Business and repair services	52	53	47	71	85	51	60
Professional and related services	486	420	598	609	318	304	445
CLASS OF WORKER							
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 008	1 773	3 179	2 451	1 851	1 695	2 072
Private wage and salary workers	1 410	1 270	2 284	1 880	1 374	1 137	1 550
Government workers	374	382	582	334	197	239	294
Local government workers	174	191	383	250	147	188	203
Self-employed workers	198	88	290	215	262	300	219
WORK STATUS IN 1989							
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 380	2 604	3 760	2 935	2 182	1 979	2 386
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 816	1 904	2 732	2 056	1 584	1 322	1 754
50 to 52 weeks	1 275	1 093	1 864	1 453	1 021	930	1 248
40 to 49 weeks	221	295	356	276	249	182	214
27 to 39 weeks	111	153	172	148	142	82	117
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	301	310	515	377	274	378	326
DISABILITY							
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 852	2 519	4 237	3 147	2 548	2 258	2 789
With a mobility or self-care limitation	110	89	209	116	131	71	80
With a mobility limitation	70	65	131	47	113	35	35
In labor force	6	16	42	23	23	2	7
With a self-care limitation	68	55	119	97	42	44	52
With a work disability	250	273	342	220	340	155	199
In labor force	82	133	101	94	151	57	91
Prevented from working	140	98	197	113	143	84	89
No work disability	2 602	2 246	3 895	2 927	2 208	2 103	2 590
In labor force	2 063	1 774	3 141	2 453	1 769	1 641	2 042
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	501	495	1 004	771	511	513	532
With a mobility or self-care limitation	100	57	145	173	95	84	100
With a mobility limitation	78	56	92	153	59	64	85
With a self-care limitation	55	27	101	76	55	51	42
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989							
No workers	141	119	284	165	125	104	142
Mean family income (dollars)	14 922	14 586	19 958	21 608	18 284	16 011	18 865
1 worker	362	268	569	304	321	275	347
Mean family income (dollars)	26 137	28 073	22 680	25 017	21 662	21 500	28 060
2 or more workers	750	702	1 094	951	666	640	764
Mean family income (dollars)	36 453	38 342	40 972	41 864	38 184	37 198	43 065

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Chautauqua County—Can.						
	Tract 369	Tract 370	Tract 371	Tract 372	Tract 373 (pt.)	Tract 374	Tract 375
LABOR FORCE STATUS							
Persons 16 years and over	5 306	2 684	3 554	3 201	4 380	3 031	3 750
In labor force	3 106	1 870	2 392	1 869	2 892	2 002	2 493
Percent of persons 16 years and over	58.5	69.7	67.3	58.4	66.0	66.1	66.5
Civilian labor force	3 106	1 865	2 392	1 869	2 892	2 002	2 493
Employed	2 923	1 760	2 245	1 730	2 750	1 843	2 360
Unemployed	183	105	147	139	142	159	133
Percent of civilian labor force	5.9	5.6	6.1	7.4	4.9	7.9	5.3
Not in labor force	2 200	814	1 162	1 332	1 488	1 029	1 257
Institutionalized persons	233	—	—	120	—	—	80
Enrolled in school	252	56	141	105	162	142	150
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	974	387	563	590	762	414	570
Females 16 years and over	2 776	1 398	1 851	1 719	2 361	1 491	1 923
In labor force	1 376	821	1 033	809	1 416	792	1 071
Percent of females 16 years and over	49.6	58.7	55.8	47.1	60.0	53.1	55.7
Civilian labor force	1 376	821	1 033	809	1 416	792	1 071
Employed	1 284	794	978	756	1 322	759	1 016
Unemployed	92	27	55	53	94	33	55
Percent of civilian labor force	6.7	3.3	5.3	6.6	6.6	4.2	5.1
With own children under 6 years	355	209	180	203	283	235	261
In labor force	254	100	99	102	204	153	157
With own children 6 to 17 years only	401	282	401	230	366	318	291
In labor force	296	253	354	197	288	197	209
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	529	285	333	287	375	326	408
All parents present in household in labor force	339	126	201	152	244	212	237
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All parents present in household in labor force	1 010	690	713	525	856	898	787
664	522	573	398	641	544	544	540
331	175	222	178	292	292	208	273
Not enrolled in school	25	15	35	30	25	50	51
Unemployed or not in labor force	15	3	6	22	18	22	17
Not high school graduate	8	—	9	13	9	34	22
Employed	—	—	3	2	—	18	11
Unemployed	—	—	—	8	—	1	9
Not in labor force	8	—	6	3	9	15	2
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES							
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 923	1 760	2 245	1 730	2 750	1 843	2 360
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	388	203	355	247	295	117	196
Professional specialty occupations	433	196	327	234	362	140	266
Technicians and related support occupations	71	95	52	30	74	29	66
Sales occupations	301	177	314	222	317	147	298
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	347	251	325	277	471	219	304
Private household occupations	12	8	—	—	8	3	11
Protective service occupations	35	15	43	27	38	17	29
Service occupations, except protective and household	366	215	295	225	390	270	356
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	85	30	—	—	34	138	72
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	355	252	268	236	282	241	300
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	269	134	157	148	286	288	254
Transportation and material moving occupations	138	102	50	55	70	130	122
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	123	82	59	29	123	104	86
Construction	160	81	120	53	121	119	99
Manufacturing	799	504	605	498	751	654	621
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	155	133	136	106	129	80	91
Wholesale and retail trade	544	354	458	428	615	379	622
Finance, insurance, and real estate	121	73	140	57	102	51	65
Business and repair services	87	74	39	40	48	44	45
Professional and related services	783	440	567	456	772	286	598
CLASS OF WORKER							
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 923	1 760	2 245	1 730	2 750	1 843	2 360
Private wage and salary workers	2 133	1 352	1 765	1 417	2 148	1 468	1 917
Government workers	426	223	275	204	390	174	264
Local government workers	306	149	188	125	276	133	193
Self-employed workers	344	174	191	109	202	179	170
WORK STATUS IN 1989							
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	3 430	1 975	2 569	2 049	3 142	2 188	2 651
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 519	1 405	1 860	1 538	2 288	1 752	1 971
50 to 52 weeks	1 819	1 112	1 423	1 140	1 725	1 282	1 494
40 to 49 weeks	230	137	226	180	210	182	223
27 to 39 weeks	192	57	90	72	107	88	118
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	479	357	347	305	481	214	427
DISABILITY							
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	4 014	2 228	2 865	2 388	3 478	2 570	2 993
With a mobility or self-care limitation	179	60	77	79	127	64	118
With a mobility limitation	50	19	44	46	38	44	65
In labor force	5	9	20	16	—	19	8
With a self-care limitation	155	41	50	46	111	39	92
With a work disability	211	167	214	224	257	194	251
In labor force	80	86	113	89	82	97	134
Prevented from working	95	75	72	131	156	80	105
No work disability	3 803	2 061	2 651	2 164	3 221	2 376	2 742
In labor force	2 954	1 721	2 153	1 695	2 685	1 858	2 255
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	1 059	451	689	693	902	461	677
With a mobility or self-care limitation	184	72	165	128	169	55	132
With a mobility limitation	138	62	136	115	129	48	100
With a self-care limitation	82	50	82	71	109	20	63
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989							
No workers	311	104	131	181	204	106	151
Mean family income (dollars)	20 250	20 899	24 498	21 022	18 240	15 794	20 124
1 worker	439	308	317	303	386	337	400
Mean family income (dollars)	29 507	28 682	37 804	37 415	26 076	24 122	28 867
2 or more workers	1 094	636	792	669	1 032	700	874
Mean family income (dollars)	46 590	44 434	52 426	57 568	45 175	40 070	44 376

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	Chautauque County				Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Chautauque County				
		Total	Ounkirk city	Fredonia vil- lage	Jamestown city	Troct 301	Troct 358	Troct 359.01	Troct 360	Troct 373
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	53 667	53 667	5 627	3 306	14 279	1 718	1 655	1 707	1 709	2 219
less than \$5,000	2 951	2 951	412	227	1 152	133	148	65	70	87
\$5,000 to \$9,999	7 244	7 244	1 044	473	2 408	289	259	200	181	234
\$10,000 to \$14,999	6 526	6 526	723	336	1 957	255	151	200	212	272
\$15,000 to \$24,999	10 964	10 964	1 104	530	3 030	410	303	233	340	423
\$25,000 to \$34,999	8 969	8 969	835	538	2 176	229	254	258	270	384
\$35,000 to \$49,999	9 403	9 403	913	551	2 142	269	270	310	341	441
\$50,000 to \$74,999	5 761	5 761	472	506	1 142	87	211	341	205	297
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1 074	1 074	100	122	113	24	43	86	57	59
\$100,000 or more	775	775	24	23	159	22	16	14	33	22
Median (dollars)	24 183	24 183	20 742	26 093	20 582	19 179	23 389	31 057	27 146	27 185
Mean (dollars)	29 410	29 410	25 021	30 535	25 741	25 992	28 672	34 086	31 997	30 984
Families	37 449	37 449	3 752	2 024	9 062	1 035	928	1 207	1 150	1 622
Median income (dollars)	29 926	29 926	26 537	35 658	26 121	23 853	32 386	40 718	33 586	34 228
Males 15 years and over, with income	49 674	49 674	4 791	3 768	11 515	1 465	1 365	1 605	1 768	1 992
Median income (dollars)	17 758	17 758	15 151	10 707	16 542	15 250	17 017	20 575	18 050	20 642
Percent year-round full-time workers	48.3	48.3	42.3	33.1	47.9	45.2	43.2	44.6	45.1	56.9
Median income (dollars)	26 193	26 193	26 280	30 714	25 270	23 833	26 120	36 204	26 413	27 086
Females 15 years and over, with income	50 156	50 156	5 121	4 407	12 641	1 540	1 622	1 621	1 650	2 140
Median income (dollars)	7 780	7 780	8 094	4 821	8 267	7 076	7 629	7 296	8 132	8 863
Percent year-round full-time workers	25.3	25.3	25.2	17.0	25.4	21.0	24.8	19.2	25.6	27.6
Median income (dollars)	16 166	16 166	16 090	20 808	15 911	17 104	21 622	20 139	17 273	14 497
Per capita income (dollars)	11 287	11 287	10 172	10 292	10 731	10 317	12 238	12 822	11 849	12 413
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	53 667	53 667	5 627	3 306	14 279	1 718	1 655	1 707	1 709	2 219
With earnings	40 481	40 481	3 754	2 593	10 210	1 264	1 234	1 409	1 336	1 690
Mean earnings (dollars)	30 129	30 129	27 076	29 713	26 954	22 731	27 709	33 397	31 384	31 418
With Social Security income	17 541	17 541	2 095	986	4 836	556	582	412	586	780
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 010	8 010	8 100	7 960	7 864	8 824	7 777	8 168	8 202	8 616
With public assistance income	4 812	4 812	806	179	1 808	198	97	77	102	169
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 908	3 908	4 263	3 732	3 865	3 801	3 442	4 300	3 150	4 472
With retirement income	10 007	10 007	1 297	655	2 348	343	331	338	319	509
Mean retirement income (dollars)	6 630	6 630	5 711	8 229	6 372	9 438	7 484	9 062	7 593	5 536
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	34 410	34 410	29 625	38 018	31 341	31 146	35 376	41 116	36 659	37 242
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 368	33 368	27 805	37 632	30 530	25 273	33 596	41 469	35 539	36 694
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 344	35 344	31 236	38 422	32 129	37 357	36 933	40 660	37 532	37 617
Married-couple families (dollars)	37 640	37 640	33 236	42 803	35 639	31 444	40 077	46 061	38 441	39 419
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 742	38 742	34 106	45 321	38 555	31 632	42 306	48 537	37 869	40 040
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 734	36 734	32 553	40 498	33 171	31 280	38 465	43 215	38 874	38 988
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	18 433	18 433	18 512	21 615	17 378	34 347	19 555	22 532	19 873	19 572
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 718	12 718	12 817	16 510	10 767	11 875	11 961	20 723	12 980	9 835
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	26 385	26 385	25 548	28 880	28 384	78 608	30 591	25 555	23 703	26 681
Poverty Status in 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	37 449	37 449	3 752	2 024	9 062	1 035	928	1 207	1 150	1 622
Householder worked in 1989	28 759	28 759	2 512	1 573	6 555	734	683	994	881	1 280
With related children under 18 years	18 406	18 406	1 839	1 070	4 656	554	457	690	521	688
With related children under 5 years	7 528	7 528	849	409	2 144	273	191	238	203	268
Married-couple families	30 727	30 727	2 759	1 573	6 840	781	696	976	1 009	1 432
Householder worked in 1989	24 238	24 238	1 962	1 271	5 205	560	550	810	773	1 167
With related children under 18 years	14 243	14 243	1 238	765	3 210	374	305	522	450	606
With related children under 5 years	5 984	5 984	598	306	1 531	194	129	197	173	257
Female householder, no husband present	5 218	5 218	760	378	1 860	196	211	179	84	173
Householder worked in 1989	3 314	3 314	422	229	1 041	124	112	132	57	104
With related children under 18 years	3 286	3 286	461	243	1 248	138	136	122	32	82
With related children under 5 years	1 195	1 195	206	83	536	62	55	28	11	11
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	21 446	21 446	2 349	2 109	6 699	906	1 148	822	932	703
Nonfamily householder	16 218	16 218	1 875	1 282	5 217	683	727	500	559	597
65 years and over	7 332	7 332	904	471	2 249	256	282	195	228	279
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	136 553	136 553	13 892	8 209	33 813	4 093	3 900	4 522	4 567	5 515
Persons under 18 years	35 148	35 148	3 470	1 826	8 623	1 107	781	1 172	1 099	1 250
Related children under 18 years	34 865	34 865	3 439	1 820	8 552	1 094	781	1 166	1 003	1 250
Related children 5 to 17 years	25 159	25 159	2 447	1 331	5 782	733	577	856	734	913
Persons 65 years and over	20 711	20 711	2 557	1 204	5 396	685	691	531	710	902
Persons 75 years and over	8 758	8 758	1 051	568	2 481	348	341	228	272	290
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	3 710	3 710	604	190	1 321	155	106	94	84	75
Percent below poverty level	9.9	9.9	16.1	9.4	14.6	15.0	11.4	7.8	7.3	4.6
Householder worked in 1989	1 931	1 931	258	111	609	101	38	83	41	48
With related children under 18 years	3 066	3 066	508	176	1 104	145	98	88	75	63
With related children under 5 years	1 593	1 593	299	94	604	89	57	37	36	36
Married-couple families	1 549	1 549	223	59	442	57	30	32	47	39
Householder worked in 1989	892	892	107	43	254	32	14	32	27	24
With related children under 18 years	1 084	1 084	160	51	296	47	22	32	45	32
With related children under 5 years	611	611	104	25	178	7	18	28	25	25
Female householder, no husband present	1 839	1 839	314	105	782	67	76	36	25	36
Householder worked in 1989	805	805	122	42	276	38	24	25	7	24
With related children under 18 years	1 715	1 715	296	99	738	67	76	30	18	31
With related children under 5 years	848	848	169	56	399	44	50	6	6	11
Unrelated individuals	6 320	6 320	613	1 080	1 957	280	564	401	352	160
Nonfamily householder	3 585	3 585	387	460	1 229	162	263	152	95	125
65 years and over	1 554	1 554	147	128	437	22	74	54	41	33
Persons	18 818	18 818	2 593	1 629	6 307	863	856	692	698	479
Percent below poverty level	13.8	13.8	18.7	19.8	18.7	21.1	21.9	15.3	15.3	8.7
Persons under 18 years	6 769	6 769	1 076	270	2 340	356	134	155	255	187
Related children under 18 years	6 524	6 524	1 054	270	2 283	343	134	155	166	187
Persons 65 years and over	4 355	4 355	678	167	1 459	217	86	100	116	123
Persons 75 years and over	1 910	1 910	169	128	517	22	74	54	53	33
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	7 869	7 869	1 166	895	2 765	487	468	340	338	74
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	25 798	25 798	3 397	1 881	8 327	1 205	919	886	825	661
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	49 344	49 344	5 718	2 769	14 574	2 027	1 421	1 293	1 498	1 602

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Dunkirk city, Chautauqua County					Fredonia village, Chautauqua County		
	Tract 354	Tract 355	Tract 356	Tract 357	Tract 360 (pt.)	Tract 358 (pt.)	Tract 359.01 (pt.)	Tract 359.02
								Tract 360 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	1 311	1 411	1 507	1 398	-	1 642	1 568	93
Less than \$5,000	93	140	131	48	-	148	65	14
\$5,000 to \$9,999	283	329	148	284	-	259	197	17
\$10,000 to \$14,999	178	197	178	170	-	151	172	13
\$15,000 to \$24,999	227	277	303	297	-	303	222	5
\$25,000 to \$34,999	207	151	280	197	-	254	258	26
\$35,000 to \$49,999	212	194	251	256	-	257	287	7
\$50,000 to \$74,999	87	93	166	126	-	211	281	11
\$75,000 to \$99,999	20	19	48	13	-	43	79	3
\$100,000 or more	4	11	2	7	-	16	7	-
Median (dollars)	20 131	16 122	24 750	21 270	-	23 077	30 238	21 250
Mean (dollars)	23 865	22 539	27 841	25 571	-	28 536	32 949	24 371
Families	871	912	1 023	946	-	915	1 082	24
Median income (dollars)	27 176	22 857	29 283	27 647	-	32 017	39 314	44 643
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 054	1 137	1 383	1 217	-	1 352	1 489	925
Median income (dollars)	14 631	13 688	15 930	16 442	-	16 894	19 391	2 896
Percent year-round full-time workers	43.6	38.4	43.8	43.1	-	42.6	43.0	3.2
Median income (dollars)	24 038	25 382	26 912	29 018	-	25 781	33 636	41 783
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 135	1 244	1 427	1 315	-	1 616	1 454	1 332
Median income (dollars)	8 131	7 491	8 792	8 121	-	7 568	7 322	2 500
Percent year-round full-time workers	29.9	20.0	28.9	22.1	-	24.9	20.4	3.8
Median income (dollars)	14 336	15 331	16 635	17 244	-	21 622	21 250	6 597
Per capita income (dollars)	9 326	9 356	11 061	10 827	-	12 232	12 559	3 356
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	1 311	1 411	1 507	1 398	-	1 642	1 568	93
With earnings	872	877	1 074	931	-	1 221	1 282	87
Mean earnings (dollars)	25 215	25 101	29 602	27 766	-	27 516	32 181	23 949
With Social Security income	512	582	490	511	-	582	395	36 340
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 158	7 742	8 080	8 468	-	7 777	8 093	14 000
With public assistance income	187	259	155	205	-	97	77	5
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 488	4 453	2 093	5 458	-	3 442	4 300	600
With retirement income	331	337	359	270	-	331	316	5
Mean retirement income (dollars)	5 687	5 152	6 184	5 811	-	7 484	9 029	11 000
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	28 218	27 534	31 697	30 694	-	35 227	40 110	48 059
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	25 094	24 374	32 199	29 470	-	33 217	40 596	44 649
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 466	30 416	31 304	31 731	-	36 933	39 485	49 484
Married-couple families (dollars)	31 240	31 139	34 982	34 953	-	39 967	44 895	48 059
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 281	29 240	38 810	36 514	-	42 141	47 234	44 649
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 198	32 605	32 099	33 945	-	38 465	42 170	49 464
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	19 452	20 369	16 997	16 927	-	19 555	23 672	-
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	6 759	15 776	10 416	15 142	-	11 961	22 371	-
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	29 207	27 156	23 648	20 409	-	30 591	25 555	-
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels In 1989	871	912	1 023	946	-	915	1 082	24
Families	581	538	768	625	-	670	885	18
Householder worked in 1989	453	464	465	457	-	444	619	-
With related children under 18 years	238	192	180	239	-	191	211	7
With related children under 5 years	643	622	775	719	-	683	866	24
Married-couple families	455	422	599	486	-	537	716	-
Householder worked in 1989	328	276	336	298	-	292	466	7
With related children under 18 years	185	107	139	167	-	129	170	-
With related children under 5 years	168	223	189	180	-	211	164	-
Female householder, no husband present	89	91	130	112	-	112	117	-
Householder worked in 1989	82	152	108	119	-	136	107	-
With related children under 5 years	44	72	37	53	-	55	28	-
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	535	636	606	572	-	1 148	802	159
Nonfamily householder	440	499	484	452	-	727	486	69
65 years and over	228	280	206	190	-	282	189	-
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 365	3 396	3 784	3 347	-	3 854	4 114	234
Persons under 18 years	952	865	899	754	-	760	1 053	13
Related children under 18 years	952	858	881	748	-	760	1 047	13
Related children 5 to 17 years	645	621	687	494	-	556	767	8
Persons 65 years and over	614	685	632	626	-	691	498	12
Persons 75 years and over	230	298	251	272	-	341	218	6
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	171	184	129	120	-	106	84	-
Percent below poverty level	19.6	20.2	12.6	12.7	-	11.6	7.8	-
Householder worked in 1989	81	70	67	40	-	38	73	-
With related children under 18 years	151	158	107	92	-	98	78	-
With related children under 5 years	98	87	44	70	-	57	37	-
Married-couple families	81	67	37	38	-	30	29	-
Householder worked in 1989	43	37	15	12	-	14	29	-
With related children under 18 years	67	49	27	17	-	22	29	-
With related children under 5 years	50	23	19	12	-	7	18	-
Female householder, no husband present	64	109	79	62	-	76	29	-
Householder worked in 1989	29	33	39	21	-	24	18	-
With related children under 18 years	58	109	67	62	-	76	23	-
With related children under 5 years	39	64	21	45	-	50	6	-
Unrelated individuals	129	192	130	162	-	564	401	115
Nonfamily householder	83	128	82	94	-	263	152	45
65 years and over	40	52	28	27	-	74	54	-
Persons	721	797	560	515	-	856	658	115
Percent below poverty level	21.4	23.5	14.8	15.4	-	22.2	16.0	49.1
Related children under 18 years	327	324	241	184	-	134	136	-
Related children 5 to 17 years	327	317	232	178	-	134	136	-
Persons 65 years and over	198	211	186	83	-	86	81	-
Persons 75 years and over	49	65	28	27	-	74	54	-
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:	15	34	6	22	-	57	35	-
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	409	352	228	177	-	468	340	87
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	931	1 056	715	695	-	919	827	135
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 498	1 745	1 317	1 158	-	1 421	1 201	147

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jamestown city, Chautauqua County							
	Tract 301 (pt.)	Tract 302	Tract 303	Tract 304	Tract 305	Tract 306	Tract 307	Tract 308
	Tract 373 (pt.)							
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	1 718	1 808	1 111	1 928	1 936	1 711	2 003	2 064
Less than \$5,000	133	105	194	82	353	125	91	69
\$5,000 to \$9,999	289	170	262	267	598	299	245	278
\$10,000 to \$14,999	255	179	136	220	359	255	295	258
\$15,000 to \$24,999	410	419	242	398	294	384	476	407
\$25,000 to \$34,999	229	276	156	329	153	287	319	427
\$35,000 to \$49,999	269	329	86	400	148	227	322	361
\$50,000 to \$74,999	87	207	15	198	21	134	249	231
\$75,000 to \$99,999	24	55	8	—	10	—	6	10
\$100,000 or more	22	68	12	34	—	—	—	23
Median (dollars)	19 179	26 123	13 767	24 940	10 169	20 315	22 386	25 769
Mean (dollars)	25 992	38 010	17 548	28 886	14 152	23 038	26 564	28 568
Families	1 035	1 238	657	1 308	789	1 189	1 434	1 412
Median income (dollars)	23 853	32 944	17 656	32 390	12 311	22 726	28 140	30 569
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 465	1 600	867	1 521	1 211	1 452	1 681	1 718
Median income (dollars)	15 250	20 235	10 223	20 235	11 287	16 130	18 842	18 929
Percent year-round full-time workers	45.2	52.1	31.7	54.3	38.2	48.2	50.9	52.3
Median income (dollars)	23 833	29 243	23 625	26 707	20 139	23 197	25 813	26 828
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 540	1 586	937	1 743	1 600	1 515	1 873	1 847
Median income (dollars)	7 076	9 784	6 067	9 981	6 817	7 708	9 631	9 700
Percent year-round full-time workers	21.0	27.6	23.1	28.2	18.4	25.3	28.4	28.6
Median income (dollars)	17 104	16 152	13 264	15 895	13 699	15 295	15 447	19 047
Per capita income (dollars)	10 317	14 843	7 335	12 230	7 361	8 935	10 598	12 154
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	1 718	1 808	1 111	1 928	1 936	1 711	2 003	2 064
With earnings	1 264	1 406	769	1 401	1 106	1 261	1 484	1 519
Mean earnings (dollars)	22 731	40 070	17 964	29 852	16 717	24 588	27 533	29 057
With Social Security income	556	525	310	704	760	516	699	766
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 824	7 759	7 174	8 139	6 347	8 108	8 133	8 362
With public assistance income	198	138	368	97	375	298	232	102
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 801	4 508	3 180	3 453	4 183	4 160	3 872	3 932
With retirement income	343	289	133	352	236	304	323	368
Mean retirement income (dollars)	9 438	8 790	5 324	4 804	4 350	4 502	5 857	6 787
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	31 146	45 541	21 016	34 912	16 914	25 670	31 114	33 597
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	25 273	50 351	15 883	36 206	12 351	26 213	30 268	33 324
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 357	40 637	26 356	33 753	21 240	25 034	31 935	33 814
Married-couple families (dollars)	31 444	53 417	26 154	37 605	20 773	30 057	33 930	37 130
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 632	61 986	25 138	39 361	18 286	34 638	34 172	39 521
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 280	44 684	26 801	36 002	22 223	25 836	33 708	35 399
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	34 347	15 641	14 981	19 340	7 764	13 859	16 959	20 067
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	11 875	11 274	8 732	12 330	6 755	10 881	13 565	13 559
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	78 608	22 322	26 496	24 903	11 677	21 305	21 051	27 163
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels In 1989	1 035	1 238	657	1 308	789	1 189	1 434	1 412
Families	734	975	426	1 018	508	818	1 071	1 005
Householder worked in 1989	554	642	379	643	406	662	730	640
With related children under 18 years	273	270	138	316	217	326	343	261
Married-couple families	781	953	360	1 092	486	857	1 199	1 112
Householder worked in 1989	560	788	285	837	335	629	926	845
With related children under 18 years	374	488	154	530	189	426	582	467
With related children under 5 years	194	170	63	259	113	221	297	214
Female householder, no husband present	196	210	253	165	239	294	225	278
Householder worked in 1989	124	132	108	130	109	165	135	138
With related children under 18 years	138	137	188	82	190	215	138	160
With related children under 5 years	62	90	67	41	92	96	46	42
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	906	729	673	700	1 443	757	717	774
Nonfamily householder	683	570	454	620	1 147	522	569	652
65 years and over	256	232	141	347	542	172	281	278
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	4 093	4 624	2 640	4 525	3 727	4 394	4 983	4 827
Persons under 18 years	1 107	1 221	762	1 108	808	1 234	1 265	1 118
Related children under 18 years	1 094	1 221	744	1 094	789	1 234	1 258	1 118
Related children 5 to 17 years	733	830	475	753	534	782	890	785
Persons 65 years and over	685	597	309	838	730	553	817	867
Persons 75 years and over	348	259	128	411	362	229	332	412
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	155	97	212	87	292	226	124	128
Percent below poverty level	15.0	7.8	32.3	6.7	37.0	19.0	8.6	9.1
Householder worked in 1989	101	23	63	71	144	87	62	38
With related children under 18 years	145	89	197	48	254	157	110	104
With related children under 5 years	89	73	80	25	142	81	77	37
Married-couple families	57	21	52	25	109	62	74	42
Householder worked in 1989	32	5	44	17	72	16	50	18
With related children under 18 years	47	13	44	8	89	17	60	18
With related children under 5 years	28	5	28	—	50	17	50	—
Female householder, no husband present	67	66	143	44	174	152	50	86
Householder worked in 1989	38	8	33	36	63	66	12	20
With related children under 18 years	67	66	136	33	165	135	50	86
With related children under 5 years	44	58	52	25	92	64	27	37
Unrelated individuals	280	149	352	119	532	264	169	92
Nonfamily householder	162	110	201	81	373	150	85	67
65 years and over	22	32	68	49	158	39	45	24
Persons	863	478	1 082	344	1 573	975	556	436
Percent below poverty level	21.1	10.3	41.0	7.6	42.2	22.2	11.2	9.0
Persons under 18 years	356	203	451	96	564	332	187	151
Related children under 18 years	343	203	438	82	554	332	180	151
Persons 65 years and over	217	116	277	61	369	207	111	101
Persons 75 years and over	22	32	76	49	158	78	65	37
Rate of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	487	226	558	184	668	364	144	134
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 205	634	1 256	481	2 028	1 200	810	713
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	2 027	1 390	1 711	1 452	2 605	1 986	1 840	1 563

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Chautauqua County						
	Tract 301 (pt.)	Tract 351	Tract 352	Tract 353	Tract 358 (pt.)	Tract 359.01 (pt.)	Tract 360 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989							
Households		1 890	943	909	13	139	1 707
Less than \$5,000	-	125	31	32	-	-	7
\$5,000 to \$9,999	-	274	87	73	-	3	18
\$10,000 to \$14,999	-	252	137	75	-	28	21
\$15,000 to \$24,999	-	456	196	200	-	11	34
\$25,000 to \$34,999	-	225	182	169	-	-	27
\$35,000 to \$49,999	-	297	198	159	13	23	34
\$50,000 to \$74,999	-	193	93	154	-	60	20
\$75,000 to \$99,999	-	40	8	26	-	7	5
\$100,000 or more	-	28	11	21	-	7	3
Median (dollars)	-	21 191	25 702	29 738	44 821	50 633	27 083
Mean (dollars)	-	27 011	28 902	36 639	45 846	46 909	31 951
Families		1 299	722	737	13	125	1 141
Median income (dollars)	-	27 902	29 667	32 536	44 821	51 722	33 533
Median income of persons 15 years and over, with income	-	1 623	938	958	13	116	1 761
Median income (dollars)	-	18 905	16 228	19 015	37 321	40 851	18 031
Percent year-round full-time workers	-	47.3	44.0	48.0	100.0	65.5	45
Median income (dollars)	-	25 091	25 321	25 924	37 321	45 871	26 351
Females 15 years and over, with income	-	1 816	824	870	6	167	1 641
Median income (dollars)	-	7 162	7 849	9 615	8 750	7 125	8 131
Percent year-round full-time workers	-	19.9	25.5	29.1	-	9.6	25.1
Median income (dollars)	-	13 952	18 750	17 740	-	13 750	17 273
Per capita income (dollars)	-	10 701	10 646	12 822	12 761	15 349	11 841
INCOME TYPE IN 1989							
Households		1 890	943	909	13	139	1 707
With earnings	-	1 320	741	748	13	127	1 331
Mean earnings (dollars)	-	29 742	27 572	33 548	45 846	45 665	31 371
With Social Security income	-	753	336	279	-	17	58
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	-	8 059	7 804	8 467	-	9 908	8 171
With public assistance income	-	201	107	46	-	-	101
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	-	3 792	4 076	4 591	-	-	3 150
With retirement income	-	336	221	191	-	22	314
Mean retirement income (dollars)	-	5 783	7 888	6 979	-	9 528	7 651
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE							
Families (dollars)		32 629	32 001	40 526	45 846	49 823	36 613
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	-	33 763	29 599	37 528	45 846	48 962	35 533
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	-	31 658	33 623	42 776	-	50 956	37 455
Morried-couple families (dollars)		36 235	34 411	43 210	45 846	55 244	38 441
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	-	39 406	33 436	40 361	45 846	59 379	37 865
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	-	33 652	35 016	45 279	-	50 956	38 874
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	-	15 254	16 523	23 736	-	10 069	18 604
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	-	10 288	9 527	18 121	-	10 069	12 983
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	-	20 567	23 723	28 549	-	-	21 914
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989							
All Income Levels In 1989							
Families		1 299	722	737	13	125	1 142
Householder worked in 1989	-	911	534	581	13	109	88
With related children under 18 years	-	616	302	327	13	71	52
With related children under 5 years	-	308	128	108	-	27	203
Morried-couple families		1 076	624	625	13	110	1 009
Householder worked in 1989	-	794	465	496	13	94	773
With related children under 18 years	-	500	242	271	13	56	450
With related children under 5 years	-	259	107	86	-	27	173
Female householder, no husband present	-	207	69	78	-	15	81
Householder worked in 1989	-	101	43	60	-	15	57
With related children under 18 years	-	107	42	39	-	15	32
With related children under 5 years	-	40	14	13	-	-	11
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	-	739	328	220	-	20	932
Nonfamily householder	-	591	221	172	-	14	553
65 years and over	-	297	114	74	-	6	228
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	-	4 726	2 540	2 504	46	408	4 560
Persons under 18 years	-	1 152	646	603	21	119	1 099
Related children under 18 years	-	1 152	643	603	21	119	1 003
Related children 5 to 17 years	-	799	483	452	21	89	734
Persons 65 years and over	-	799	394	362	-	33	707
Persons 75 years and over	-	330	155	114	-	10	263
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level							
Families		142	64	29	-	10	84
Percent below poverty level	-	10.9	8.9	3.9	-	8.0	7.3
Householder worked in 1989	-	42	40	21	-	10	4
With related children under 18 years	-	101	54	13	-	10	73
With related children under 5 years	-	52	30	11	-	-	34
Morried-couple families		59	32	17	-	3	47
Householder worked in 1989	-	26	24	12	-	3	27
With related children under 18 years	-	32	22	5	-	3	45
With related children under 5 years	-	16	9	5	-	-	23
Female householder, no husband present	-	74	25	10	-	7	23
Householder worked in 1989	-	7	9	7	-	7	15
With related children under 18 years	-	60	25	8	-	7	15
With related children under 5 years	-	27	14	6	-	-	3
Unrelated individuals		236	104	58	-	-	352
Nonfamily householder	-	140	34	33	-	-	95
65 years and over	-	77	14	12	-	-	41
Persons		661	324	145	-	34	695
Percent below poverty level	-	14.0	12.8	5.8	-	8.3	15.3
Persons under 18 years	-	200	125	37	-	19	255
Related children under 18 years	-	200	122	37	-	19	165
Related children 5 to 17 years	-	133	79	24	-	19	118
Persons 65 years and over	-	134	19	28	-	-	53
Persons 75 years and over	-	75	10	6	-	-	32
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:							
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	-	302	140	53	-	-	333
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	-	845	448	203	-	59	823
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	-	1 680	878	630	-	92	1 495

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Chautauqua County—Con.						
	Tract 361	Tract 363	Tract 364	Tract 365	Tract 366	Tract 367	Tract 368
	1 615	1 509	2 662	2 030	1 451	1 316	1 564
INCOME IN 1989							
Households							
less than \$5,000	75	37	130	73	86	62	40
\$5,000 to \$9,999	167	183	330	232	165	185	149
\$10,000 to \$14,999	160	227	351	279	190	137	163
\$15,000 to \$24,999	371	325	579	420	289	325	300
\$25,000 to \$34,999	341	284	438	414	342	252	319
\$35,000 to \$49,999	326	223	449	294	241	221	324
\$50,000 to \$74,999	131	175	269	244	99	94	208
\$75,000 to \$99,999	22	27	73	44	21	28	35
\$100,000 or more	22	28	43	30	18	12	26
Median (dollars)	25 918	24 316	24 232	25 140	24 876	23 204	29 136
Mean (dollars)	28 622	29 066	31 918	29 918	27 418	27 268	33 034
Families	1 253	1 089	1 947	1 420	1 112	1 019	1 253
Median income (dollars)	28 408	27 991	28 462	30 221	27 453	26 806	32 034
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 643	1 855	2 563	1 771	1 427	1 331	1 564
Median income (dollars)	17 512	15 224	17 779	18 039	17 087	16 815	20 075
Percent year-round full-time workers	51.5	38.0	48.1	49.7	51.2	53.1	54.7
Median income (dollars)	22 602	23 879	26 102	24 899	23 833	21 360	25 817
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 397	1 325	2 280	2 007	1 317	1 133	1 403
Median income (dollars)	7 473	7 767	8 195	8 103	6 688	6 712	8 410
Percent year-round full-time workers	30.1	29.1	27.7	28.5	21.8	19.7	27.9
Median income (dollars)	16 588	16 053	16 467	15 461	15 028	14 583	16 161
Per capita income (dollars)	9 979	9 840	12 199	11 619	9 819	9 251	11 599
INCOME TYPE IN 1989							
Households							
With earnings	1 615	1 509	2 662	2 030	1 451	1 316	1 564
Mean earnings (dollars)	1 310	1 209	2 087	1 587	1 168	1 052	1 296
With Social Security income	28 552	28 888	32 030	30 242	27 073	27 095	31 860
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	433	446	827	653	433	372	437
With public assistance income	7 743	7 458	7 881	7 223	7 651	7 599	8 025
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	128	125	184	183	117	66	64
With retirement income	3 816	5 173	3 350	3 306	3 869	3 312	3 627
Mean retirement income (dollars)	303	263	509	310	220	174	315
Female householder, no husband present	6 850	6 208	8 088	7 558	5 232	6 166	6 665
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE							
Families (dollars)	31 050	33 219	32 561	35 904	31 178	30 799	36 167
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	29 701	28 168	29 273	34 118	29 550	29 429	32 923
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 471	38 869	35 656	37 389	32 681	32 244	39 406
Married-couple families (dollars)	32 704	36 385	36 157	38 709	33 449	32 153	37 484
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 247	32 961	34 963	38 577	31 818	30 912	35 050
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 170	39 661	37 111	38 816	34 860	33 415	39 841
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	18 128	17 721	13 917	21 024	15 111	17 294	24 622
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 712	12 147	9 442	11 932	17 878	16 158	17 503
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	27 572	31 005	23 801	28 705	11 338	19 378	35 470
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989							
All Income Levels In 1989							
Families	1 253	1 089	1 947	1 420	1 112	1 019	1 253
Householder worked in 1989	1 026	906	1 534	1 149	928	863	1 024
With related children under 18 years	671	591	976	672	558	541	649
With related children under 5 years	265	234	353	260	203	227	236
Married-couple families	1 096	904	1 614	1 189	953	928	1 106
Householder worked in 1989	901	771	1 249	966	828	801	912
With related children under 18 years	573	455	732	552	455	483	561
With related children under 5 years	234	185	257	234	177	203	214
Female householder, no husband present	107	159	215	190	104	68	106
Householder worked in 1989	84	116	184	142	65	49	78
With related children under 18 years	74	115	157	94	66	47	68
With related children under 5 years	24	38	48	20	12	19	18
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	487	557	939	736	434	386	414
Nonfamily householder	362	420	715	610	339	297	311
65 years and over	169	211	275	257	153	169	152
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	4 613	4 087	6 890	5 095	4 095	3 873	4 463
Persons under 18 years	1 369	1 212	1 831	1 327	1 157	1 251	1 313
Related children under 18 years	1 363	1 203	1 821	1 318	1 157	1 236	1 302
Related children 5 to 17 years	969	902	1 366	958	885	931	997
Persons 65 years and over	501	495	1 004	771	511	513	532
Persons 75 years and over	191	211	370	331	181	232	200
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level							
Families	106	109	264	65	94	94	89
Percent below poverty level	8.5	10.0	13.6	4.6	8.5	9.2	7.1
Householder worked in 1989	67	56	174	52	62	63	49
With related children under 18 years	91	103	205	65	69	69	63
With related children under 5 years	36	32	86	29	32	49	27
Married-couple families	68	47	127	20	46	64	66
Householder worked in 1989	46	22	54	12	36	47	35
With related children under 18 years	57	41	76	20	28	48	42
With related children under 5 years	19	10	39	12	22	34	18
Female householder, no husband present	32	55	101	39	36	21	19
Householder worked in 1989	17	27	88	34	20	12	10
With related children under 18 years	28	55	97	39	29	19	17
With related children under 5 years	13	22	30	11	2	13	7
Unrelated individuals	118	116	229	178	142	116	88
Nonfamily householder	71	69	137	135	112	69	44
65 years and over	40	36	56	89	57	50	30
Persons	526	531	1 079	404	437	509	404
Percent below poverty level	11.4	13.0	15.7	7.9	10.7	13.1	9.1
Persons under 18 years	224	238	416	148	140	228	163
Related children under 18 years	218	229	406	139	140	215	152
Related children 5 to 17 years	155	187	277	99	95	144	106
Persons 65 years and over	54	43	107	89	70	73	46
Persons 75 years and over	25	20	33	40	43	48	25
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:							
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	203	188	374	120	161	186	139
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	768	858	1 548	725	687	847	598
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 700	1 789	2 639	1 694	1 635	1 720	1 550

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Chautauque County—Con.						
	Tract 369	Tract 370	Tract 371	Tract 372	Tract 373 (pt.)	Tract 374	Tract 375
INCOME IN 1989							
Households	2 493	1 264	1 825	1 629	2 219	1 499	1 779
Less than \$5,000	76	25	59	60	87	42	50
\$5,000 to \$9,999	281	85	179	205	234	154	152
\$10,000 to \$14,999	274	83	154	139	272	211	166
\$15,000 to \$24,999	488	269	346	314	423	277	371
\$25,000 to \$34,999	440	227	232	290	384	283	328
\$35,000 to \$49,999	532	322	396	290	441	346	361
\$50,000 to \$74,999	285	209	298	180	297	160	290
\$75,000 to \$99,999	24	30	89	95	59	20	34
\$100,000 or more	93	14	72	56	22	6	27
Median (dollars)	27 471	31 916	31 941	28 496	27 185	26 840	28 919
Mean (dollars)	34 050	35 083	37 731	38 478	30 984	29 001	33 549
Families	1 844	1 048	1 240	1 153	1 622	1 143	1 425
Median income (dollars)	33 075	35 135	40 873	34 975	34 228	31 074	33 260
Moles 15 years and over, with income	2 428	1 257	1 655	1 448	1 992	1 484	1 768
Median income (dollars)	20 175	23 427	22 411	21 637	20 642	19 918	20 139
Percent year-round full-time workers	51.1	61.5	56.3	52.2	56.9	58.4	58.5
Median income (dollars)	27 690	27 731	30 233	31 048	27 086	26 765	26 387
Females 15 years and over, with income	2 445	1 168	1 671	1 509	2 140	1 218	1 646
Median income (dollars)	7 742	8 542	9 375	8 873	8 863	8 059	7 491
Percent year-round full-time workers	23.7	29.0	29.1	25.4	27.6	33.8	27.9
Median income (dollars)	14 291	17 528	18 318	18 011	14 497	14 346	16 071
Per capita income (dollars)	12 932	12 526	15 506	15 952	12 413	10 249	12 167
INCOME TYPE IN 1989							
Households	2 493	1 264	1 825	1 629	2 219	1 499	1 779
With earnings	1 897	1 048	1 410	1 202	1 690	1 201	1 465
Mean earnings (dollars)	34 434	34 988	37 894	40 836	31 418	30 331	33 757
With Social Security income	825	312	594	599	780	400	545
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 263	8 762	9 083	7 988	8 616	7 940	8 216
With public assistance income	129	56	103	91	169	46	102
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 911	5 547	4 785	3 139	4 472	3 683	3 279
With retirement income	568	228	333	325	509	188	356
Mean retirement income (dollars)	8 156	6 556	7 064	7 404	5 536	4 067	5 225
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE							
Families (dollars)	38 080	37 469	45 738	46 535	37 242	33 117	37 453
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 163	39 805	47 530	49 687	36 694	32 572	35 959
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 919	35 488	44 172	44 311	37 617	33 673	38 620
Married-couple families (dollars)	40 439	38 548	48 135	50 696	39 419	34 396	39 821
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	45 912	41 823	51 815	56 524	40 040	34 984	39 217
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 789	35 920	45 024	46 870	38 988	33 811	40 274
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	17 679	27 646	20 830	21 086	19 572	21 653	18 169
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	14 950	29 096	19 871	17 051	9 835	12 305	10 972
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	21 291	24 803	22 486	25 584	26 681	29 939	23 447
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989							
All Income Levels In 1989							
Families	1 844	1 048	1 240	1 153	1 622	1 143	1 425
Householder worked in 1989	1 369	883	1 059	896	1 280	981	1 192
With related children under 18 years	812	488	596	485	688	610	654
With related children under 5 years	266	196	163	197	268	224	260
Married-couple families	1 607	939	1 098	989	1 432	996	1 247
Householder worked in 1989	1 172	786	932	781	1 167	854	1 045
With related children under 18 years	687	425	514	395	606	516	544
With related children under 5 years	230	184	137	158	257	189	238
Female householder, no husband present	165	77	90	129	173	83	104
Householder worked in 1989	137	71	75	90	104	70	81
With related children under 18 years	100	51	64	73	82	45	63
With related children under 5 years	23	12	15	24	11	17	11
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	847	283	678	602	703	473	511
Nonfamily householder	649	216	585	476	597	356	354
65 years and over	285	104	302	250	279	180	203
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	6 469	3 562	4 473	3 814	5 515	4 162	4 744
Persons under 18 years	1 576	978	1 051	821	1 250	1 245	1 208
Related children under 18 years	1 573	975	1 051	818	1 250	1 238	1 208
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 153	726	777	574	913	968	902
Persons 65 years and over	1 059	451	689	693	902	461	677
Persons 75 years and over	470	144	338	332	290	198	292
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level							
Families	107	20	28	75	75	64	76
Percent below poverty level	5.8	1.9	2.3	6.5	4.6	5.6	5.3
Householder worked in 1989	54	8	21	39	48	43	63
With related children under 18 years	87	9	19	52	63	56	74
With related children under 5 years	35	6	—	24	36	31	44
Married-couple families	43	6	16	38	39	41	46
Householder worked in 1989	14	—	9	20	24	33	44
With related children under 18 years	23	—	7	18	32	34	44
With related children under 5 years	13	—	—	6	25	15	33
Female householder, no husband present	52	14	12	30	36	20	30
Householder worked in 1989	38	8	12	12	24	7	19
With related children under 18 years	52	9	12	27	31	19	30
With related children under 5 years	18	6	—	11	11	16	11
Unrelated individuals	182	64	115	138	160	140	134
Nonfamily householder	120	36	80	79	125	68	62
65 years and over	53	28	55	56	33	47	68
Persons	540	132	198	344	479	410	434
Percent below poverty level	8.3	3.7	4.4	9.0	8.7	9.9	9.1
Persons under 18 years	205	38	38	85	187	161	176
Related children under 18 years	202	35	38	82	187	154	176
Related children 5 to 17 years	137	28	38	59	123	116	116
Persons 65 years and over	67	28	55	71	33	58	68
Persons 75 years and over	39	23	25	40	33	35	37
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:							
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	221	35	42	127	74	195	145
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	739	317	352	483	661	595	635
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 791	772	977	1 058	1 602	1 250	1 328

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jamestown-Ou-	Chautauquo County			Ounkirk city, Chautauquo County		Jamestown city,	Remainder of Chou-
		Total	Ounkirk city	Jamestown city	Tract 354	Tract 355	Tract 303	touquo County
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	136 256	136 256	12 286	32 907	2 960	2 806	2 128	4 221
Native	133 865	133 865	12 071	32 068	2 893	2 778	2 078	4 163
Foreign born	2 391	2 391	215	839	67	28	50	58
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	570	570	157	207	72	38	15	-
Persons 5 years and over	126 941	126 941	11 543	30 240	2 740	2 614	1 902	3 914
Speak one language other than English	6 428	6 428	1 325	1 650	474	348	72	214
Do not speak English "very well"	2 141	2 141	530	518	257	119	35	55
In linguistically isolated households	932	932	292	283	165	55	15	-
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	35 014	35 014	2 978	7 571	731	641	525	1 129
Preprimary school	2 955	2 955	270	808	96	50	38	113
Public school	2 145	2 145	175	548	73	36	38	103
Elementary or high school	22 890	22 890	1 978	5 049	558	433	366	849
Public school	21 858	21 858	1 788	4 701	505	393	351	847
College	9 169	9 169	730	1 714	77	158	121	167
Public college	8 304	8 304	644	1 504	70	151	95	138
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	87 940	87 940	8 360	21 344	1 922	1 980	1 257	2 629
Less than 9th grade	7 352	7 352	908	1 903	279	305	163	229
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	14 563	14 563	1 365	4 083	357	412	362	457
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	32 241	32 241	3 475	7 046	812	813	401	1 124
Some college, no degree	13 982	13 982	1 273	3 327	231	281	175	399
Associate's degree	7 234	7 234	453	2 072	118	53	43	149
Bachelor's degree	7 669	7 669	503	1 824	60	82	78	151
Graduate or professional degree	4 899	4 899	383	1 089	65	34	35	120
Percent high school graduate or higher	75.1	75.1	72.8	72.0	66.9	63.8	58.2	73.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	14.3	14.3	10.6	13.6	6.5	5.9	9.0	10.3
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 299	1 299	1 299	1 309	1 357	1 407	1 652	1 515
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	126 941	126 941	11 543	30 240	2 740	2 614	1 902	3 914
Some house	76 617	76 617	7 748	15 943	1 703	1 799	744	2 203
Different house in United States	49 753	49 753	3 589	14 212	866	789	1 158	1 681
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	15 471	15 471	1 976	8 573	514	551	686	144
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	19 476	19 476	832	2 551	255	100	182	927
Different MSA/PMSA	10 274	10 274	608	1 872	69	111	66	369
Not in on MSA/PMSA	4 532	4 532	173	1 216	28	27	224	241
Abroad	571	571	206	85	171	26	-	30
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	59 370	59 370	5 021	13 863	1 123	1 050	706	1 738
Car, truck, or van	51 809	51 809	4 354	12 146	984	905	474	1 607
Drove alone	44 215	44 215	3 713	9 929	827	745	361	1 383
Carpooled	7 594	7 594	641	2 217	157	160	113	224
Public transportation	744	744	26	352	12	7	46	6
Other means	4 774	4 774	591	1 192	109	119	152	58
Worked at home	2 043	2 043	50	173	18	19	34	67
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.3	15.3	12.0	12.9	11.7	14.8	14.5	18.2
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	54 435	54 435	4 790	13 400	1 092	980	671	1 628
Central city	25 511	25 511	3 344	9 995	802	696	521	394
Outside central city	28 924	28 924	1 446	3 405	290	284	150	1 234
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	4 935	4 935	231	463	31	70	35	110
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	105 734	105 734	9 771	25 380	2 224	2 230	1 547	3 130
In labor force	65 128	65 128	5 711	15 304	1 263	1 205	878	1 957
Employed	60 457	60 457	5 118	14 092	1 133	1 057	740	1 760
Unemployed	4 567	4 567	579	1 166	125	148	138	197
Percent of civilian labor force	7.0	7.0	10.2	7.6	9.9	12.3	15.7	10.1
Females 16 years and over	56 186	56 186	5 330	13 959	1 227	1 233	839	1 549
Employed	27 558	27 558	2 445	6 565	519	502	325	761
Unemployed	1 930	1 930	248	478	55	60	55	87
With own children under 6 years	7 938	7 938	722	2 248	216	129	124	290
In labor force	4 724	4 724	424	1 291	97	66	38	174
With own children 6 to 17 years only	8 690	8 690	667	1 840	153	175	147	265
In labor force	6 772	6 772	549	1 403	135	132	90	213
Persons 16 to 19 years	8 252	8 252	625	1 702	113	119	108	253
Not enrolled in school	1 536	1 536	125	507	24	14	25	45
Unemployed or not in labor force	734	734	53	262	8	14	9	26
Not high school graduate	772	772	58	307	6	14	20	19
Employed	276	276	29	97	6	-	16	5
Unemployed	149	149	3	82	-	-	4	4
Not in labor force	347	347	26	128	-	14	-	10
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	71 646	71 646	6 050	16 008	1 363	1 248	939	2 234
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	51 183	51 183	4 262	11 573	1 002	872	703	1 639
50 to 52 weeks	35 857	35 857	3 087	8 377	767	616	391	1 071
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	83 235	83 235	7 207	19 364	1 635	1 574	1 304	2 496
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 085	3 085	269	842	37	72	114	85
With a mobility limitation	1 809	1 809	161	540	31	22	76	65
With a self-care limitation	373	373	30	72	7	-	7	16
With a work disability	2 008	2 008	185	516	21	61	71	51
In labor force	7 144	7 144	638	2 121	196	131	288	265
Prevented from working	2 633	2 633	167	686	74	19	84	131
Prevented from working	3 741	3 741	362	1 227	86	76	158	92
No work disability	76 091	76 091	6 569	17 243	1 439	1 443	1 016	2 231
In labor force	60 183	60 183	5 310	14 057	1 139	1 134	781	1 763
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	20 422	20 422	2 485	5 273	584	656	243	495
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 896	3 896	422	1 111	109	132	74	57
With a mobility limitation	3 037	3 037	323	884	82	118	54	56
With a self-care limitation	2 256	2 256	265	630	73	87	54	27

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jamestown-Ounkirk, NY MSA	Chautauqua County			Ounkirk City, Chautauqua County		Jamestown city, Chautauqua County	Remainder of Chautauqua County
		Total	Ounkirk city	Jamestown city	Tract 354	Tract 355	Tract 303	Tract 363
OCCUPATION								
Employed persons 16 years and over	60 457	60 457	5 118	14 092	1 133	1 057	740	1 760
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	5 696	5 696	333	1 258	81	38	37	106
Professional specialty occupations	7 377	7 377	512	1 878	97	95	31	165
Technicians and related support occupations	1 589	1 589	134	478	26	41	12	40
Sales occupations	6 234	6 234	577	1 557	95	117	46	115
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	8 381	8 381	825	2 011	155	144	84	240
Private household occupations	185	185	6	43	—	—	5	9
Protective service occupations	1 063	1 063	138	199	37	28	12	90
Service occupations, except protective and household	9 059	9 059	873	2 195	182	195	141	279
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	2 051	2 051	58	84	20	5	—	112
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	7 228	7 228	596	1 399	131	171	52	209
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5 725	5 725	559	1 569	154	125	171	138
Transportation and material moving occupations	2 908	2 908	229	634	72	57	74	127
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2 961	2 961	278	787	83	41	75	129
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	52 130	52 130	5 077	13 655	1 201	1 199	874	1 503
Less than \$5,000	2 672	2 672	276	1 034	61	83	143	37
\$5,000 to \$9,999	6 924	6 924	879	2 287	266	262	197	181
\$10,000 to \$14,999	6 284	6 284	649	1 838	150	178	119	227
\$15,000 to \$24,999	10 750	10 750	1 037	2 952	212	239	219	323
\$25,000 to \$34,999	8 805	8 805	797	2 099	198	140	119	282
\$35,000 to \$49,999	9 207	9 207	860	2 084	203	187	58	223
\$50,000 to \$74,999	5 708	5 708	472	1 120	87	93	7	175
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1 032	1 032	91	90	20	14	—	27
\$100,000 or more	748	748	16	151	4	3	12	28
Median (dollars)	24 447	24 447	21 803	20 811	21 511	17 173	14 191	24 355
Mean (dollars)	29 585	29 585	25 905	25 859	24 887	23 064	17 265	29 110
Families	36 366	36 366	3 316	8 650	784	750	530	1 083
Median income (dollars)	30 242	30 242	28 143	26 494	29 274	25 068	16 611	28 125
Per capita income (dollars)	11 446	11 446	10 779	10 860	10 122	9 824	7 146	10 525
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	52 130	52 130	5 077	13 655	1 201	1 199	874	1 503
With earnings	39 360	39 360	3 383	9 780	802	749	619	1 205
Mean earnings (dollars)	30 199	30 199	27 828	26 876	26 130	24 752	16 726	28 919
With Social Security income	17 286	17 286	2 020	4 727	499	549	267	446
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 039	8 039	8 227	7 888	8 231	7 896	7 121	7 458
With public assistance income	4 330	4 330	574	1 602	143	160	271	123
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 914	3 914	4 259	3 948	4 098	4 633	3 443	5 185
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	34 632	34 632	31 142	31 481	29 819	28 838	19 608	33 303
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 676	33 676	30 389	30 564	27 555	25 839	15 791	28 168
Married-couple families (dollars)	37 662	37 662	34 009	35 467	32 350	32 033	24 774	36 507
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 720	38 720	35 834	37 957	33 232	30 910	25 700	32 961
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	18 810	18 810	20 231	17 672	22 156	19 599	13 107	17 721
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 772	12 772	12 385	10 729	8 207	7 667	6 959	12 147
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels In 1989								
Families	36 366	36 366	3 316	8 650	784	750	530	1 083
Householder worked in 1989	27 964	27 964	2 226	6 240	537	447	331	904
With related children under 18 years	17 628	17 628	1 489	4 384	383	331	315	591
With related children under 5 years	7 187	7 187	666	2 035	202	141	123	234
Married-couple families	30 105	30 105	2 551	6 627	595	554	289	898
Householder worked in 1989	23 730	23 730	1 798	5 032	430	368	222	769
With related children under 18 years	13 840	13 840	1 086	3 092	293	229	131	455
With related children under 5 years	5 798	5 798	505	1 478	165	85	56	185
Female householder, no husband present	4 873	4 873	575	1 715	135	147	203	159
Householder worked in 1989	3 123	3 123	329	947	76	64	76	116
With related children under 18 years	2 984	2 984	298	1 118	53	76	153	115
With related children under 5 years	1 064	1 064	135	483	28	43	59	38
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	20 392	20 392	2 089	6 320	488	521	553	557
Nonfamily householder	15 764	15 764	1 761	5 005	417	449	344	420
65 years and over	7 212	7 212	877	2 174	219	275	99	211
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	131 701	131 701	12 195	32 076	2 948	2 806	2 106	4 060
Persons under 18 years	33 401	33 401	2 788	8 025	757	650	603	1 208
Related children under 18 years	33 224	33 224	2 775	7 954	757	643	585	1 199
Related children 5 to 17 years	23 998	23 998	2 036	5 318	541	451	365	898
Persons 65 years and over	20 422	20 422	2 485	5 273	584	656	243	495
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	3 303	3 303	367	1 179	133	93	180	107
Percent below poverty level	9.1	9.1	11.1	13.6	17.0	12.4	34.0	9.9
Householder worked in 1989	1 730	1 730	138	541	69	40	70	56
With related children under 18 years	2 726	2 726	298	994	113	75	173	103
With related children under 5 years	1 393	1 393	171	548	67	47	72	32
Married-couple families	1 430	1 430	158	399	61	47	44	45
Householder worked in 1989	825	825	68	233	38	21	36	22
With related children under 18 years	997	997	102	276	47	29	44	47
With related children under 5 years	535	535	55	158	30	12	28	10
Female householder, no husband present	1 600	1 600	163	709	46	46	125	55
Householder worked in 1989	700	700	48	249	22	19	28	27
With related children under 18 years	1 494	1 494	157	665	40	46	118	55
With related children under 5 years	742	742	103	366	28	35	44	22
Unrelated individuals	5 721	5 721	462	1 751	95	134	296	116
Nonfamily householder	3 395	3 395	321	1 132	67	105	155	69
65 years and over	1 509	1 509	131	414	31	52	54	36
Persons	16 825	16 825	1 662	5 587	491	481	927	523
Percent below poverty level	12.8	12.8	13.6	17.4	16.7	17.1	44.0	12.9
Persons under 18 years	5 919	5 919	625	2 066	191	189	392	235
Related children under 18 years	5 764	5 764	612	2 009	191	182	379	229
Related children 5 to 17 years	3 921	3 921	458	1 266	153	121	247	187
Persons 65 years and over	1 846	1 846	153	481	40	65	54	43
Ratio of Income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	6 849	6 849	670	2 480	212	196	491	188
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	23 567	23 567	2 391	7 485	685	713	1 042	850

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

(Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	Chautauque County			Jamestown city, Chautauque County Tract 303
		Total	Dunkirk city	Jamestown city	
PLACE OF BIRTH					
All persons	2 298	2 298	510	851	434
Native	2 141	2 141	505	829	434
Foreign born	157	157	5	22	-
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH					
Linguistically isolated households	-	-	-	-	-
Persons 5 years and over	2 151	2 151	428	789	396
Speak a language other than English	195	195	11	37	7
Do not speak English "very well"	74	74	6	7	-
In linguistically isolated households	-	-	-	-	-
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL					
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	731	731	153	237	102
Preschool	23	23	8	14	9
Public school	23	23	8	14	9
Elementary or high school	525	525	132	172	66
Public school	429	429	132	168	66
College	183	183	13	51	27
Public college	147	147	13	37	21
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT					
Persons 25 years and over	1 075	1 075	237	500	288
Less than 9th grade	236	236	68	79	30
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	284	284	54	118	80
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	237	237	84	104	73
Some college, no degree	177	177	17	121	62
Associate degree	91	91	14	55	28
Bachelor's degree	23	23	-	7	7
Graduate or professional degree	27	27	-	16	8
Percent high school graduate or higher	51.6	51.6	48.5	60.6	61.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	4.7	4.7	-	4.6	5.2
FERTILITY					
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 237	1 237	2 183	1 510	1 791
RESIDENCE IN 1985					
Persons 5 years and over	2 151	2 151	428	789	396
Some house	797	797	160	413	240
Different house in United States	1 346	1 346	268	376	156
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	409	409	124	220	116
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	65	65	39	17	-
Different MSA/PMSA	837	837	100	124	40
Not in own MSA/PMSA	35	35	5	15	-
Abroad	8	8	-	-	-
JOURNEY TO WORK					
Workers 16 years and over	681	681	153	339	193
Car, truck, or van	445	445	134	212	108
Orove alone	291	291	70	139	75
Carpoled	154	154	64	73	33
Public transportation	26	26	11	15	-
Other means	196	196	8	112	85
Worked at home	14	14	-	-	-
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	12.7	12.7	13.8	11.7	11.2
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	656	656	149	323	185
Central city	368	368	92	243	155
Outside central city	288	288	57	80	30
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	25	25	4	16	8
LABOR FORCE STATUS					
Persons 16 years and over	1 910	1 910	348	645	338
In labor force	872	872	205	439	238
Employed	691	691	153	338	193
Unemployed	172	172	52	92	45
Percent of civilian labor force	19.9	19.9	25.4	21.4	18.9
Females 16 years and over	686	686	168	322	177
Employed	290	290	68	171	85
Unemployed	65	65	28	34	15
With own children under 6 years	107	107	59	47	14
In labor force	65	65	25	40	14
With own children 6 to 17 years only	80	80	27	50	25
In labor force	74	74	23	50	25
Persons 16 to 19 years	408	408	52	79	35
Not enrolled in school	140	140	6	30	21
Unemployed or not in labor force	127	127	6	23	14
Not high school graduate	103	103	-	15	15
Employed	13	13	-	7	7
Unemployed	8	8	-	8	8
Not in labor force	82	82	-	-	-
WORK STATUS IN 1989					
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 164	1 164	218	408	231
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	735	735	169	255	174
50 to 52 weeks	297	297	87	158	90
DISABILITY					
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 282	1 282	331	526	272
With a mobility or self-care limitation	157	157	41	67	38
With a mobility limitation	75	75	29	21	-
In labor force	12	12	3	-	-
With a self-care limitation	133	133	20	67	38
With a work disability	137	137	59	52	15
In labor force	37	37	13	17	8
Prevented from working	100	100	46	35	7
No work disability	1 145	1 145	272	474	257
In labor force	768	768	187	389	214
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	194	194	17	104	66
With a mobility or self-care limitation	79	79	-	34	22
With a mobility limitation	58	58	-	22	14
With a self-care limitation	61	61	-	19	15

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	Chautauqua County			Jamestown city, Chautauqua County
		Total	Dunkirk city	Jamestown city	
OCCUPATION					
Employed persons 16 years and over	691	691	153	338	193
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	25	25	16	—	—
Professional specialty occupations	73	73	—	55	31
Technicians and related support occupations	19	19	—	19	13
Sales occupations	11	11	—	—	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	73	73	5	35	—
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	37	37	4	8	8
Service occupations, except protective and household	208	208	42	125	80
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	19	19	—	8	8
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	110	110	24	38	24
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	89	89	51	34	20
Transportation and material moving occupations	10	10	3	7	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	17	17	8	9	9
INCOME IN 1989					
Households	630	630	166	354	214
Less than \$5,000	129	129	48	78	46
\$5,000 to \$9,999	120	120	21	82	57
\$10,000 to \$14,999	101	101	50	41	12
\$15,000 to \$24,999	71	71	6	36	23
\$25,000 to \$34,999	76	76	13	50	37
\$35,000 to \$49,999	110	110	28	46	23
\$50,000 to \$74,999	10	10	—	8	8
\$75,000 to \$99,999	13	13	—	13	8
\$100,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	13 517	13 517	11 591	12 125	11 667
Mean (dollars)	19 021	19 021	15 007	18 535	19 074
Families	386	386	121	197	109
Median income (dollars)	20 556	20 556	10 938	21 250	26 250
Per capita income (dollars)	6 607	6 607	5 055	8 293	9 127
INCOME TYPE IN 1989					
Households	630	630	166	354	214
With earnings	450	450	126	231	140
Mean earnings (dollars)	20 919	20 919	16 569	21 872	22 984
With Social Security income	157	157	32	76	43
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 546	7 546	4 551	8 554	7 503
With public assistance income	209	209	63	115	79
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 667	2 667	2 782	2 366	2 123
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE					
Families (dollars)	21 719	21 719	15 820	23 146	28 362
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	17 596	17 596	13 363	16 474	19 142
Married-couple families (dollars)	28 024	28 024	23 606	28 792	31 772
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	25 217	25 217	20 162	23 395	20 454
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	12 113	12 113	8 242	15 586	25 176
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	9 792	9 792	5 619	12 462	22 976
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989					
All Income Levels In 1989					
Families	386	386	121	197	109
Householder worked in 1989	282	282	78	161	90
With related children under 18 years	240	240	82	119	46
With related children under 5 years	91	91	51	39	7
Married-couple families	225	225	60	106	71
Householder worked in 1989	185	185	56	88	63
With related children under 18 years	127	127	41	48	23
With related children under 5 years	40	40	17	23	7
Female householder, no husband present	133	133	53	73	32
Householder worked in 1989	83	83	22	61	27
With related children under 18 years	100	100	41	58	17
With related children under 5 years	51	51	34	16	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	561	561	71	250	115
Nonfamily householder	244	244	45	157	105
65 years and over	94	94	12	66	42
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 806	1 806	510	833	434
Persons under 18 years	563	563	202	234	104
Related children under 18 years	485	485	202	234	104
Related children 5 to 17 years	338	338	120	172	66
Persons 65 years and over	194	194	17	104	66
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level					
Families	128	128	72	49	24
Percent below poverty level	33.2	33.2	59.5	24.9	22.0
Householder worked in 1989	71	71	40	31	13
With related children under 18 years	100	100	58	41	16
With related children under 5 years	58	58	42	15	—
Married-couple families	38	38	22	16	8
Householder worked in 1989	34	34	18	16	8
With related children under 18 years	30	30	22	8	—
With related children under 5 years	21	21	13	8	—
Female householder, no husband present	76	76	42	27	10
Householder worked in 1989	37	37	22	15	5
With related children under 18 years	64	64	36	27	10
With related children under 5 years	37	37	29	7	—
Unrelated individuals	336	336	42	115	51
Nonfamily householder	90	90	23	56	41
65 years and over	27	27	7	14	14
Persons	736	736	289	246	116
Percent below poverty level	40.8	40.8	56.7	29.5	26.7
Persons under 18 years	295	295	142	74	33
Related children under 18 years	224	224	142	74	33
Related children 5 to 17 years	123	123	65	53	15
Persons 65 years and over	41	41	7	22	22
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:					
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	447	447	126	164	62
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	839	839	289	348	175

Table 24. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	Chautauquo County
PLACE OF BIRTH		
All persons	435	435
Native	429	429
Foreign born	6	6
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH		
Linguistically isolated households	8	8
Persons 5 years and over	417	417
Speak a language other than English	16	16
Do not speak English "very well"	10	10
In linguistically isolated households	8	8
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL		
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	179	179
Preprimary school	7	7
Public school	7	7
Elementary or high school	131	131
Public school	131	131
College	41	41
Public college	41	41
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Persons 25 years and over	217	217
Less than 9th grade	19	19
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	76	76
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	62	62
Some college, no degree	32	32
Associate degree	12	12
Bachelor's degree	6	6
Graduate or professional degree	10	10
Percent high school graduate or higher	56.2	56.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	7.4	7.4
FERTILITY		
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 656	1 656
RESIDENCE IN 1985		
Persons 5 years and over	417	417
Some house	190	190
Different house in United States	227	227
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	73	73
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	29	29
Different MSA/PMSA	104	104
Not in on MSA/PMSA	21	21
Abrood	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK		
Workers 16 years and over	161	161
Car, truck, or van	142	142
Drove alone	117	117
Carpooled	25	25
Public transportation	—	—
Other means	19	19
Worked at home	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.2	19.2
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	124	124
Central city	68	68
Outside central city	56	56
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	37	37
LABOR FORCE STATUS		
Persons 16 years and over	298	298
In labor force	199	199
Employed	161	161
Unemployed	38	38
Percent of civilian labor force	19.1	19.1
Females 16 years and over	101	101
Employed	45	45
Unemployed	—	—
With own children under 6 years	16	16
In labor force	4	4
With own children 6 to 17 years only	34	34
In labor force	18	18
Persons 16 to 19 years	39	39
Not enrolled in school	3	3
Unemployed or not in labor force	3	3
Not high school graduate	3	3
Employed	—	—
Unemployed	—	—
Not in labor force	3	3
WORK STATUS IN 1989		
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	204	204
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	133	133
50 to 52 weeks	105	105
DISABILITY		
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	298	298
With a mobility or self-care limitation	26	26
With a mobility limitation	24	24
In labor force	6	6
With a self-care limitation	20	20
With a work disability	47	47
In labor force	10	10
Prevented from working	31	31
No work disability	251	251
In labor force	189	189
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	—	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—
With a mobility limitation	—	—
With a self-care limitation	—	—

Table 25. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	Chautauqua County
OCCUPATION		
Employed persons 16 years and over	161	161
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	16	16
Professional specialty occupations	10	10
Technicians and related support occupations	2	2
Sales occupations	8	8
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	30	30
Private household occupations	—	—
Protective service occupations	1	1
Service occupations, except protective and household	18	18
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	4	4
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	41	41
Machinists, operators, assemblers, and inspectors	24	24
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	7	7
INCOME IN 1989		
Households	142	142
Less than \$5,000	20	20
\$5,000 to \$9,999	22	22
\$10,000 to \$14,999	19	19
\$15,000 to \$24,999	49	49
\$25,000 to \$34,999	8	8
\$35,000 to \$49,999	8	8
\$50,000 to \$74,999	7	7
\$75,000 to \$99,999	9	9
\$100,000 or more	—	—
Median (dollars)	17 750	17 750
Mean (dollars)	22 159	22 159
Families	90	90
Median income (dollars)	20 789	20 789
Per capita income (dollars)	7 698	7 698
INCOME TYPE IN 1989		
Households	142	142
With earnings	117	117
Mean earnings (dollars)	24 774	24 774
With Social Security income	12	12
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	3 744	3 744
With public assistance income	23	23
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 506	4 506
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE		
Families (dollars)	26 056	26 056
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	25 640	25 640
Married-couple families (dollars)	29 016	29 016
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 934	31 934
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	6 586	6 586
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	6 586	6 586
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989		
All Income Levels In 1989		
Families	90	90
Householder worked in 1989	74	74
With related children under 18 years	63	63
With related children under 5 years	23	23
Married-couple families	65	65
Householder worked in 1989	59	59
With related children under 18 years	41	41
With related children under 5 years	13	13
Female householder, no husband present	10	10
Householder worked in 1989	—	—
With related children under 18 years	10	10
With related children under 5 years	10	10
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	98	98
Nonfamily households	52	52
65 years and over	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	403	403
Persons under 18 years	144	144
Related children under 18 years	144	144
Related children 5 to 17 years	133	133
Persons 65 years and over	—	—
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level		
Families	15	15
Percent below poverty level	16.7	16.7
Householder worked in 1989	5	5
With related children under 18 years	15	15
With related children under 5 years	15	15
Married-couple families	5	5
Householder worked in 1989	5	5
With related children under 18 years	5	5
With related children under 5 years	5	5
Female householder, no husband present	10	10
Householder worked in 1989	—	—
With related children under 18 years	10	10
With related children under 5 years	10	10
Unrelated individuals	51	51
Nonfamily households	21	21
65 years and over	—	—
Persons	124	124
Percent below poverty level	30.8	30.8
Persons under 18 years	40	40
Related children under 18 years	40	40
Related children 5 to 17 years	29	29
Persons 65 years and over	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:		
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	40	40
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	139	139

Table 26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	Chautauquo County
PLACE OF BIRTH		
All persons	825	825
Native	339	339
Foreign born	486	486
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH		
Linguistically isolated households	15	15
Persons 5 years and over	738	738
Speak only language other than English	457	457
Do not speak English "very well"	194	194
In linguistically isolated households	56	56
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL		
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	384	384
Preprimary school	38	38
Public school	32	32
Elementary or high school	253	253
Public school	249	249
College	93	93
Public college	75	75
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Persons 25 years and over	418	418
Less than 9th grade	48	48
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	41	41
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	75	75
Some college, no degree	34	34
Associate degree	23	23
Bachelor's degree	43	43
Graduate or professional degree	154	154
Percent high school graduate or higher	78.7	78.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	47.1	47.1
FERTILITY		
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 688	1 688
RESIDENCE IN 1985		
Persons 5 years and over	738	738
Some house	284	284
Different house in United States	350	350
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	71	71
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	39	39
Different MSA/PMSA	223	223
Not in own MSA/PMSA	17	17
Aboard	104	104
JOURNEY TO WORK		
Workers 16 years and over	323	323
Car, truck, or van	258	258
Drove alone	175	175
Carpooled	83	83
Public transportation	8	8
Other means	50	50
Worked at home	7	7
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	11.8	11.8
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	315	315
Central city	180	180
Outside central city	135	135
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	8	8
LABOR FORCE STATUS		
Persons 16 years and over	532	532
In labor force	354	354
Employed	325	325
Unemployed	29	29
Percent of civilian labor force	8.2	8.2
Females 16 years and over	261	261
Employed	129	129
Unemployed	6	6
With own children under 6 years	30	30
In labor force	11	11
With own children 6 to 17 years only	96	96
In labor force	51	51
Persons 16 to 19 years	65	65
Not enrolled in school	—	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—
Not high school graduate	—	—
Employed	—	—
Unemployed	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989		
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	412	412
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	267	267
50 to 52 weeks	193	193
DISABILITY		
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	499	499
With a mobility or self-care limitation	11	11
With a mobility limitation	6	6
In labor force	2	2
With a self-care limitation	9	9
With a work disability	9	9
In labor force	—	—
Prevented from working	4	4
No work disability	490	490
In labor force	342	342
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	21	21
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2	2
With a mobility limitation	2	2
With a self-care limitation	2	2

Table 27. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jamestown-Ou-	Chautauqua
	kirk, NY MSA	County
OCCUPATION		
Employed persons 16 years and over	325	325
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	32	32
Professional specialty occupations	108	108
Technicians and related support occupations	9	9
Sales occupations	15	15
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	5	5
Private household occupations	—	—
Protective service occupations	11	11
Service occupations, except protective and household	61	61
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	7	7
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	26	26
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	39	39
Transportation and material moving occupations	5	5
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	7	7
INCOME IN 1989		
Households	156	156
Less than \$5,000	9	9
\$5,000 to \$9,999	—	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	9	9
\$15,000 to \$24,999	15	15
\$25,000 to \$34,999	25	25
\$35,000 to \$49,999	39	39
\$50,000 to \$74,999	29	29
\$75,000 to \$99,999	11	11
\$100,000 or more	19	19
Median (dollars)	39 833	39 833
Mean (dollars)	67 117	67 117
Families	129	129
Median income (dollars)	47 708	47 708
Per capita income (dollars)	14 115	14 115
INCOME TYPE IN 1989		
Households	156	156
With earnings	146	146
Mean earnings (dollars)	70 051	70 051
With Social Security income	19	19
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	573	573
With public assistance income	5	5
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 000	3 000
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE		
Families (dollars)	76 564	76 564
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	81 954	81 954
Married-couple families (dollars)	78 530	78 530
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	82 808	82 808
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	36 256	36 256
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	2 536	2 536
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989		
All Income Levels In 1989		
Families	129	129
Householder worked in 1989	124	124
With related children under 18 years	99	99
With related children under 5 years	41	41
Married-couple families	123	123
Householder worked in 1989	123	123
With related children under 18 years	93	93
With related children under 5 years	40	40
Female householder, no husband present	6	6
Householder worked in 1989	1	1
With related children under 18 years	6	6
With related children under 5 years	1	1
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	73	73
Nonfamily households	27	27
65 years and over	2	2
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	803	803
Persons under 18 years	334	334
Related children under 18 years	334	334
Related children 5 to 17 years	247	247
Persons 65 years and over	21	21
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level		
Families	1	1
Percent below poverty level	.8	.8
Householder worked in 1989	1	1
With related children under 18 years	1	1
With related children under 5 years	1	1
Married-couple families	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	1	1
Householder worked in 1989	1	1
With related children under 18 years	1	1
With related children under 5 years	1	1
Unrelated individuals	24	24
Nonfamily households	8	8
65 years and over	—	—
Persons	45	45
Percent below poverty level	5.6	5.6
Persons under 18 years	20	20
Related children under 18 years	20	20
Related children 5 to 17 years	18	18
Persons 65 years and over	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:		
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	43	43
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	59	59

Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jamestown-Ounkirk, NY MSA	Chautauque County			Ounkirk city, Chautauque County		
		Total	Dunkirk city	Jamestown city	Tract 354	Tract 355	Tract 356
PLACE OF BIRTH							
All persons	4 098	4 098	2 056	816	592	652	426
Native	3 800	3 800	2 010	792	586	635	417
Foreign born	298	298	46	24	6	17	9
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH							
Linguistically isolated households	277	277	218	48	56	72	30
Persons 5 years and over	3 573	3 573	1 729	717	481	534	397
Speak one language other than English	2 680	2 680	1 384	501	427	429	248
Do not speak English "very well"	1 088	1 088	651	196	272	180	89
In linguistically isolated households	585	585	468	97	159	147	72
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL							
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 525	1 525	730	320	236	217	172
Preprimary school	139	139	85	34	33	41	6
Public school	125	125	71	34	33	27	6
Elementary or high school	1 104	1 104	567	226	191	153	141
Public school	1 056	1 056	560	216	184	153	141
College	282	282	78	60	12	23	25
Public college	267	267	71	60	5	23	25
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT							
Persons 25 years and over	1 713	1 713	840	348	251	261	160
Less than 9th grade	531	531	307	102	116	56	28
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	430	430	166	94	28	69	53
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	403	403	233	57	77	102	29
Some college, no degree	203	203	81	52	23	11	34
Associate degree	48	48	10	24	—	10	—
Bachelor's degree	59	59	23	12	—	7	16
Graduate or professional degree	39	39	20	7	7	6	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	43.9	43.9	43.7	43.7	42.6	52.1	49.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	5.7	5.7	5.1	5.5	2.8	5.0	10.0
FERTILITY							
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 519	1 519	1 732	1 548	2 000	1 676	1 642
RESIDENCE IN 1985							
Persons 5 years and over	3 573	3 573	1 729	717	481	534	397
Same house	1 014	1 014	473	159	60	123	180
Different house in United States	2 141	2 141	1 008	443	240	353	208
Control city of this MSA/PMSA	963	963	653	225	190	193	117
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	263	263	120	42	6	48	52
Different MSA/PMSA	870	870	228	169	44	105	39
Not in on MSA/PMSA	45	45	7	7	—	7	—
Abroad	418	418	248	115	181	58	9
JOURNEY TO WORK							
Workers 16 years and over	1 062	1 062	526	235	86	186	159
Car, truck, or van	766	766	396	177	52	130	127
Drove alone	556	556	292	105	33	105	93
Carpooled	210	210	104	72	19	25	34
Public transportation	37	37	15	11	7	—	—
Other means	239	239	115	40	27	56	32
Worked at home	20	20	—	7	—	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	12.7	12.7	11.2	14.5	9.1	12.7	8.5
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	1 021	1 021	519	222	86	179	159
Control city	574	574	349	147	72	115	110
Outside control city	447	447	170	75	14	64	49
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	41	41	7	13	—	7	—
LABOR FORCE STATUS							
Persons 16 years and over	2 647	2 647	1 220	501	320	367	265
In labor force	1 344	1 344	730	275	154	255	193
Employed	1 073	1 073	542	230	86	194	167
Unemployed	266	266	188	40	68	61	26
Percent of civilian labor force	19.9	19.9	25.8	14.8	44.2	23.9	13.5
Females 16 years and over	1 183	1 183	624	252	155	168	162
Employed	462	462	223	103	38	69	90
Unemployed	88	88	68	6	8	31	10
With own children under 6 years	340	340	212	58	56	80	46
In labor force	146	146	77	18	16	32	15
With own children 6 to 17 years only	269	269	151	81	32	34	58
In labor force	175	175	104	46	13	28	50
Persons 16 to 19 years	360	360	168	43	34	32	69
Not enrolled in school	142	142	81	15	8	25	42
Unemployed or not in labor force	110	110	57	9	8	16	30
Not high school graduate	123	123	70	9	—	25	42
Employed	21	21	21	—	—	9	12
Unemployed	12	12	12	—	—	9	—
Not in labor force	90	90	37	9	—	7	30
WORK STATUS IN 1989							
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 478	1 478	675	245	150	248	170
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 085	1 085	522	204	134	182	140
50 to 52 weeks	487	487	215	145	30	55	77
DISABILITY							
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 171	2 171	1 152	462	295	343	265
With a mobility or self-care limitation	169	169	108	35	9	20	28
With a mobility limitation	100	100	48	35	9	—	10
In labor force	8	8	—	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	141	141	100	23	9	20	28
With a work disability	216	216	104	71	15	14	10
In labor force	10	10	—	—	—	—	—
Prevented from working	166	166	84	61	15	14	10
No work disability	1 955	1 955	1 048	391	280	329	255
In labor force	1 316	1 316	730	270	154	255	193
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	122	122	62	26	25	24	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	22	22	8	14	8	—	—
With a mobility limitation	13	13	8	5	8	—	—
With a self-care limitation	14	14	—	14	—	—	—

Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	Chautauqua County			Dunkirk city, Chautauqua County		
		Total	Dunkirk city	Jamestown city	Tract 354	Tract 355	Tract 356
OCCUPATION							
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 073	1 073	542	230	86	194	167
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	50	50	23	19	13	10	—
Professional specialty occupations	57	57	32	11	—	7	18
Technicians and related support occupations	13	13	8	5	—	—	—
Sales occupations	67	67	20	25	—	7	5
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	83	83	33	21	—	10	23
Private household occupations	6	6	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	15	15	8	—	4	—	4
Service occupations, except protective and household	222	222	97	40	15	47	22
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	63	63	39	—	6	8	18
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	97	97	61	10	14	27	20
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	181	181	106	38	21	39	15
Transportation and material moving occupations	71	71	38	16	—	14	10
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	148	148	77	45	13	25	32
INCOME IN 1989							
Households	1 047	1 047	628	242	171	191	113
Less than \$5,000	243	243	172	55	57	49	43
\$5,000 to \$9,999	287	287	216	42	45	59	25
\$10,000 to \$14,999	168	168	65	70	30	6	19
\$15,000 to \$24,999	157	157	91	35	23	46	9
\$25,000 to \$34,999	72	72	33	21	8	11	8
\$35,000 to \$49,999	69	69	27	14	8	—	5
\$50,000 to \$74,999	32	32	7	5	—	7	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999	11	11	9	—	—	5	4
\$100,000 or more	8	8	8	—	—	8	—
Median (dollars)	9 806	9 806	7 481	11 818	7 438	8 344	6 998
Mean (dollars)	16 335	16 335	14 936	14 012	10 659	22 243	13 087
Families	849	849	529	185	155	155	98
Median income (dollars)	9 809	9 809	7 627	10 817	8 323	9 520	5 706
Per capita income (dollars)	4 845	4 845	4 771	4 229	3 261	6 213	4 421
INCOME TYPE IN 1989							
Households	1 047	1 047	628	242	171	191	113
With earnings	686	686	398	149	105	133	78
Mean earnings (dollars)	20 313	20 313	18 417	18 420	12 507	27 523	15 259
With Social Security income	114	114	57	39	8	22	—
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	4 702	4 702	4 774	4 202	6 980	4 369	—
With public assistance income	427	427	299	87	89	98	30
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 464	4 464	4 308	4 218	4 857	4 058	2 029
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE							
Families (dollars)	16 729	16 729	15 111	14 517	11 399	21 963	13 029
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	15 461	15 461	14 438	11 760	9 200	20 776	14 732
Married-couple families (dollars)	21 644	21 644	18 559	18 608	13 204	22 125	23 072
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	21 778	21 778	18 732	17 714	12 662	19 036	27 880
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	11 640	11 640	12 585	9 941	12 153	22 944	3 775
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	10 926	10 926	11 609	9 941	5 886	22 944	3 921
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989							
All Income Levels In 1989							
Families	849	849	529	185	155	155	78
Householder worked in 1989	507	507	305	108	96	95	53
With related children under 18 years	654	654	443	117	135	140	81
With related children under 5 years	354	354	252	51	79	81	38
Married-couple families	426	426	248	71	73	68	41
Householder worked in 1989	286	286	171	32	50	58	37
With related children under 18 years	281	281	187	28	65	53	37
With related children under 5 years	160	160	126	7	45	44	25
Female householder, no husband present	315	315	213	78	50	70	51
Householder worked in 1989	136	136	89	40	31	20	25
With related children under 18 years	290	290	188	78	38	70	45
With related children under 5 years	152	152	91	41	25	30	13
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	526	526	251	127	56	117	30
Nonfamily householder	198	198	99	57	16	36	15
65 years and over	40	40	15	9	9	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 656	3 656	2 042	796	584	652	429
Persons under 18 years	1 548	1 548	898	309	283	292	207
Related children under 18 years	1 494	1 494	873	309	283	285	143
Related children 5 to 17 years	969	969	546	210	172	167	152
Persons 65 years and over	122	122	62	26	25	24	—
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level							
Families	473	473	325	102	100	76	66
Percent below poverty level	55.7	55.7	61.4	55.1	64.5	49.0	69
Householder worked in 1989	192	192	138	32	53	26	32
With related children under 18 years	410	410	288	78	100	76	51
With related children under 5 years	246	246	175	40	63	49	29
Married-couple families	165	165	111	32	42	19	12
Householder worked in 1989	75	75	60	—	27	19	—
With related children under 18 years	117	117	80	17	42	19	—
With related children under 5 years	78	78	62	7	29	19	—
Female householder, no husband present	245	245	175	50	32	57	51
Householder worked in 1989	77	77	62	12	17	7	2
With related children under 18 years	239	239	169	50	32	57	45
With related children under 5 years	139	139	91	30	25	30	15
Unrelated individuals	358	358	160	89	50	71	—
Nonfamily householder	116	116	62	43	16	20	—
65 years and over	34	34	9	9	9	—	—
Persons	1 988	1 988	1 184	484	417	321	189
Percent below poverty level	54.4	54.4	58.0	60.8	71.4	49.2	44
Persons under 18 years	958	958	586	207	239	152	96
Related children under 18 years	913	913	570	207	239	145	87
Related children 5 to 17 years	539	539	315	140	135	72	75
Persons 65 years and over	44	44	9	14	9	—	—
Ratio of Income in 1989 to poverty level:							
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	963	963	696	152	331	157	117
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	2 159	2 159	1 306	516	433	395	215

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	Chautauqua County			Dunkirk city, Chautauqua County		
		Total	Dunkirk city	Jamestown city	Troct 354	Troct 355	Troct 356
PLACE OF BIRTH							
All persons	134 394	134 394	11 417	32 598	2 676	2 539	3 287
Native	132 086	132 086	11 202	31 777	2 609	2 511	3 241
Foreign born	2 308	2 308	215	821	67	28	46
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH							
Linguistically isolated households	447	447	65	187	29	19	-
Persons 5 years and over	125 327	125 327	10 792	29 986	2 480	2 437	3 132
Speak o language other than English	5 385	5 385	787	1 497	249	217	106
Do not speak English "very well"	1 658	1 658	242	431	87	75	14
In linguistically isolated households	662	662	77	246	35	25	-
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL							
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	34 279	34 279	2 642	7 451	609	549	780
Preprimary school	2 874	2 874	227	790	79	24	70
Public school	2 078	2 078	146	530	56	24	37
Elementary or high school	22 374	22 374	1 723	4 970	453	380	462
Public school	21 349	21 349	1 533	4 622	400	340	431
College	9 031	9 031	692	1 691	77	145	248
Public college	8 168	8 168	606	1 481	70	138	196
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT							
Persons 25 years and over	87 198	87 198	8 026	21 217	1 808	1 888	2 285
Less than 9th grade	7 103	7 103	775	1 872	223	296	96
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	14 396	14 396	1 292	4 050	357	377	266
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	32 056	32 056	3 378	7 040	767	772	947
Some college, no degree	13 913	13 913	1 253	3 295	218	274	486
Associate degree	7 221	7 221	453	2 061	118	53	169
Bachelor's degree	7 627	7 627	492	1 817	60	82	161
Graduate or professional degree	4 882	4 882	383	1 082	65	34	160
Percent high school graduate or higher	75.3	75.3	74.2	72.1	67.9	64.4	84.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	14.3	14.3	10.9	13.7	6.9	6.1	14.0
FERTILITY							
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 295	1 295	1 229	1 308	1 210	1 321	1 202
RESIDENCE IN 1985							
Persons 5 years and over	125 327	125 327	10 792	29 986	2 480	2 437	3 132
Some house	76 113	76 113	7 574	15 879	1 703	1 791	2 108
Different house in United States	48 910	48 910	3 209	14 063	777	646	1 015
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	15 072	15 072	1 690	8 508	454	440	465
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	19 366	19 366	806	2 533	249	93	240
Different MSA/PMSA	9 985	9 985	547	1 813	46	93	228
Nat in on MSA/PMSA	4 487	4 487	166	1 209	28	20	82
Abroad	304	304	9	44	-	-	9
JOURNEY TO WORK							
Workers 16 years and over	58 921	58 921	4 833	13 787	1 080	998	1 505
Car, truck, or van	51 496	51 496	4 232	12 082	968	869	1 304
Drive alone	43 992	43 992	3 634	9 882	811	723	1 117
Carpoled	7 504	7 504	598	2 200	157	146	187
Public transportation	733	733	26	352	12	7	-
Other means	4 662	4 662	525	1 187	82	103	188
Worked at home	2 030	2 030	50	166	18	19	13
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.3	15.3	12.1	12.9	11.9	14.8	11.7
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	54 006	54 006	4 609	13 329	1 049	935	1 397
Central city	25 294	25 294	3 226	9 934	767	672	958
Outside central city	28 712	28 712	1 383	3 395	282	263	439
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	4 915	4 915	224	458	31	63	108
LABOR FORCE STATUS							
Persons 16 years and over	104 606	104 606	9 271	25 205	2 062	2 112	2 705
In labor force	64 539	64 539	5 421	15 215	1 176	1 129	1 694
Employed	60 013	60 013	4 930	14 021	1 090	1 005	1 553
Unemployed	4 427	4 427	477	1 153	81	124	137
Percent of civilian labor force	6.9	6.9	8.8	7.6	6.9	11.0	8.1
Females 16 years and over	55 592	55 592	5 061	13 855	1 145	1 178	1 444
Employed	27 340	27 340	2 369	6 514	503	487	759
Unemployed	1 869	1 869	205	472	47	48	57
With own children under 6 years	7 769	7 769	626	2 229	181	87	177
In labor force	4 643	4 643	388	1 291	81	52	122
With own children 6 to 17 years only	8 575	8 575	623	1 795	140	175	169
In labor force	6 709	6 709	526	1 379	135	132	146
Persons 16 to 19 years	8 096	8 096	555	1 681	95	112	198
Not enrolled in school	1 483	1 483	80	507	16	7	31
Unemployed or not in labor force	698	698	23	262	-	7	16
Not high school graduate	732	732	24	307	6	7	-
Employed	264	264	17	97	6	-	-
Unemployed	146	146	-	82	-	-	-
Not in labor force	322	322	7	128	-	7	-
WORK STATUS IN 1989							
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	71 019	71 019	5 772	15 924	1 266	1 158	1 815
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	50 730	50 730	4 039	11 513	905	805	1 282
50 to 52 weeks	35 652	35 652	3 008	8 331	737	603	937
DISABILITY							
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	82 256	82 256	6 714	19 209	1 473	1 456	2 038
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 022	3 022	237	824	37	72	54
With o mobility limitation	1 746	1 746	129	522	31	22	47
With a self-care limitation	367	367	30	72	7	-	18
With a work disability	1 971	1 971	161	510	21	61	18
In labor force	7 052	7 052	595	2 097	196	131	148
Prevented from working	2 627	2 627	167	686	74	19	29
No work disability	3 673	3 673	327	1 203	86	.76	111
In labor force	75 204	75 204	6 119	17 112	1 277	1 325	1 890
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	20 374	20 374	2 478	5 266	584	656	625
With o mobility or self-care limitation	3 896	3 896	422	1 111	109	132	56
With a mobility limitation	3 037	3 037	323	884	82	118	40
With o self-care limitation	2 256	2 256	265	630	73	87	26

Table 31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	Chautauqua County			Dunkirk city, Chautauqua County		
		Total	Dunkirk city	Jamestown city	Tract 354	Tract 355	Tract 356
OCCUPATION							
Employed persons 16 years and over	60 013	60 013	4 930	14 021	1 090	1 005	1 553
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	5 669	5 669	325	1 239	73	38	93
Professional specialty occupations	7 351	7 351	501	1 872	97	95	188
Technicians and related support occupations	1 581	1 581	126	478	26	41	34
Sales occupations	6 200	6 200	570	1 544	95	110	206
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	8 352	8 352	814	2 006	155	144	303
Private household occupations	179	179	6	43	—	—	6
Protective service occupations	1 056	1 056	138	199	37	28	20
Service occupations, except protective and household	8 945	8 945	830	2 189	174	180	285
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	2 028	2 028	47	84	20	5	5
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	7 183	7 183	572	1 399	123	155	148
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5 695	5 695	542	1 564	143	119	150
Transportation and material moving occupations	2 877	2 877	213	634	72	49	74
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2 897	2 897	246	770	75	41	41
INCOME IN 1989							
Households	51 695	51 695	4 827	13 577	1 105	1 137	1 369
Less than \$5,000	2 556	2 556	192	1 007	31	61	75
\$5,000 to \$9,999	6 815	6 815	807	2 270	238	249	123
\$10,000 to \$14,999	6 224	6 224	608	1 832	136	172	155
\$15,000 to \$24,999	10 672	10 672	1 007	2 931	204	225	294
\$25,000 to \$34,999	8 768	8 788	789	2 099	190	140	268
\$35,000 to \$49,999	9 177	9 177	852	2 077	195	187	242
\$50,000 to \$74,999	5 683	5 683	465	1 120	87	86	166
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1 032	1 032	91	90	20	14	44
\$100,000 or more	748	748	16	151	4	3	2
Median (dollars)	24 589	24 589	22 722	20 883	22 722	17 739	26 488
Mean (dollars)	29 708	29 708	26 664	25 941	25 972	23 490	29 284
Families	35 990	35 990	3 096	8 587	688	701	911
Median income (dollars)	30 423	30 423	30 013	26 625	31 157	25 908	31 014
Per capita income (dollars)	11 547	11 547	11 345	10 928	10 738	10 583	12 119
INCOME TYPE IN 1989							
Households	51 695	51 695	4 827	13 577	1 105	1 137	1 369
With earnings	39 079	39 079	3 224	9 739	732	694	978
Mean earnings (dollars)	30 280	30 280	28 539	26 912	27 288	25 610	30 937
With Social Security income	17 239	17 239	2 006	4 712	499	549	483
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 047	8 047	8 251	7 898	8 231	7 896	8 135
With public assistance income	4 148	4 148	444	1 580	93	126	108
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 911	3 911	4 442	3 950	4 222	4 808	2 341
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE							
Families (dollars)	34 836	34 836	32 631	31 610	32 248	30 068	34 007
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 027	34 027	33 456	30 771	32 950	28 665	36 471
Married-couple families (dollars)	37 790	37 790	34 954	35 578	33 763	32 914	35 931
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 915	38 915	37 611	38 114	36 502	33 114	40 748
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	19 071	19 071	22 170	17 791	23 358	21 778	22 782
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	13 051	13 051	15 297	10 764	8 991	9 975	16 261
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989							
All Income Levels In 1989							
Families	35 530	35 545	2 955	8 436	633	692	850
Householder worked in 1989	27 496	27 523	2 041	6 146	437	410	661
With related children under 18 years	17 286	17 293	1 305	4 301	304	289	355
With related children under 5 years	6 977	6 985	550	1 991	150	96	114
Married-couple families	29 581	29 596	2 380	6 475	539	524	675
Householder worked in 1989	23 409	23 436	1 706	4 957	390	338	531
With related children under 18 years	13 695	13 702	1 001	3 066	259	205	271
With related children under 5 years	5 685	5 693	434	1 465	136	52	86
Female householder, no husband present	4 634	4 634	439	1 672	71	126	123
Householder worked in 1989	3 026	3 026	273	1 942	30	64	98
With related children under 18 years	2 834	2 834	241	1 070	34	65	63
With related children under 5 years	991	991	106	452	14	38	24
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	20 114	20 096	1 917	6 257	439	448	554
Nonfamily householder	15 519	15 501	1 635	4 904	384	406	457
65 years and over	7 074	7 056	813	2 152	191	241	206
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	129 417	129 414	11 070	31 585	2 600	2 476	3 187
Persons under 18 years	32 706	32 706	2 378	7 946	632	489	665
Related children under 18 years	32 557	32 557	2 372	7 885	632	489	665
Related children 5 to 17 years	23 559	23 559	1 763	5 272	441	387	515
Persons 65 years and over	20 148	20 118	2 358	5 191	532	612	614
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level							
Families	3 070	3 070	238	1 119	62	86	51
Percent below poverty level	8.5	8.5	7.7	13.0	9.0	12.3	5.6
Householder worked in 1989	1 679	1 679	114	537	28	44	28
With related children under 18 years	2 512	2 512	202	926	51	68	51
With related children under 5 years	1 281	1 281	112	519	35	30	20
Married-couple families	1 330	1 330	95	377	30	44	16
Householder worked in 1989	1 792	1 792	47	229	16	18	8
With related children under 18 years	922	922	72	246	25	26	16
With related children under 5 years	497	497	34	146	21	—	8
Female householder, no husband present	1 506	1 506	123	676	32	42	22
Householder worked in 1989	699	699	54	249	12	26	7
With related children under 18 years	1 394	1 394	117	632	26	42	22
With related children under 5 years	685	685	74	349	14	30	6
Unrelated individuals	5 571	5 542	391	1 731	67	101	118
Nonfamily householder	3 314	3 305	289	1 094	55	96	82
65 years and over	1 463	1 454	126	397	31	40	28
Persons	13 989	15 980	1 165	5 465	277	355	322
Percent below poverty level	12.4	12.3	10.5	17.3	10.7	14.3	10.7
Persons under 18 years	5 528	5 528	386	2 031	88	113	129
Related children under 18 years	5 401	5 401	380	1 984	88	113	129
Related children 5 to 17 years	3 674	3 674	293	1 250	63	97	102
Persons 65 years and over	1 792	1 783	139	464	31	53	28
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:							
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	6 484	6 484	364	2 461	63	141	92
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	22 608	22 607	1 820	7 320	465	532	451

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	Chautauqua County				Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Chautauqua County				
		Total	Dunkirk city	Fredonia village	Jamestown city	Tract 301	Tract 358	Tract 359.01	Tract 360	Tract 373
All housing units.....	62 682	62 682	5 952	3 532	15 461	1 872	1 771	1 837	2 037	2 432
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990.....	573	573	—	18	75	12	5	20	19	—
1985 to 1988.....	2 325	2 325	119	64	128	19	19	55	68	83
1980 to 1984.....	2 389	2 389	132	129	323	14	17	112	93	66
1970 to 1979.....	7 528	7 528	389	436	850	179	111	355	386	244
1960 to 1969.....	5 528	5 528	380	448	872	39	217	266	291	299
1950 to 1959.....	7 697	7 697	673	513	1 539	101	266	234	353	296
1940 to 1949.....	4 825	4 825	345	148	1 436	154	100	59	117	193
1939 or earlier.....	31 817	31 817	3 914	1 776	10 238	1 354	1 036	736	710	1 251
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom.....	651	651	41	32	214	54	26	6	35	15
1 bedroom.....	7 183	7 183	614	435	2 831	310	254	167	94	352
2 bedrooms.....	18 569	18 569	1 519	897	5 081	635	443	454	705	711
3 bedrooms.....	24 911	24 911	2 499	1 517	5 645	642	775	815	786	967
4 bedrooms.....	8 812	8 812	1 021	482	1 334	184	208	290	312	357
5 or more bedrooms.....	2 556	2 556	258	169	336	47	65	105	105	30
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	30	30	—	5	13	—	—	5	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	87	87	12	19	21	—	—	7	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	405	405	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	62 019	62 019	5 938	3 520	15 357	1 828	1 771	1 825	2 027	2 432
Source of water, public system or private company.....	41 878	41 878	5 952	3 499	15 421	1 864	1 744	1 778	1 072	1 455
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	41 029	41 029	5 913	3 478	15 383	1 864	1 745	1 686	711	1 759
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	709	709	7	8	63	30	—	8	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	199	199	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	80	80	7	8	45	12	—	8	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	53 696	53 696	5 652	3 293	14 269	1 719	1 668	1 695	1 731	2 261
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas.....	40 310	40 310	5 278	2 847	12 187	1 480	1 492	1 419	1 361	1 856
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	1 705	1 705	61	—	68	11	—	—	59	11
Electricity.....	4 595	4 595	264	391	1 819	185	159	232	48	202
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	3 003	3 003	14	19	24	11	11	8	83	41
All other fuels.....	4 065	4 065	35	36	163	32	6	36	172	151
No fuel used.....	18	18	—	—	8	—	—	—	8	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None.....	6 737	6 737	998	360	3 259	417	198	156	111	298
1.....	21 294	21 294	2 477	1 370	6 348	813	723	661	613	883
2.....	19 054	19 054	1 647	1 157	3 777	379	516	685	720	816
3 or more.....	6 611	6 611	530	406	885	110	231	193	287	264
Vehicles per household.....	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	36 817	36 817	3 668	1 895	7 402	770	875	1 136	1 437	1 613
1989 to March 1990.....	2 434	2 434	220	153	510	60	46	122	79	68
1985 to 1988.....	6 931	6 931	415	289	1 429	124	135	172	275	250
1980 to 1984.....	5 331	5 331	419	229	1 181	121	77	176	246	237
1970 to 1979.....	8 800	8 800	774	508	1 486	109	210	312	285	370
1969 or earlier.....	13 321	13 321	1 840	716	2 796	356	407	354	552	688
Renter-occupied housing units.....	16 879	16 879	1 984	1 398	6 867	949	793	559	294	648
1989 to March 1990.....	6 439	6 439	764	725	2 621	310	343	352	130	291
1985 to 1988.....	5 861	5 861	685	415	2 337	352	276	115	90	201
1980 to 1984.....	2 244	2 244	274	149	1 000	124	103	54	27	33
1970 to 1979.....	1 360	1 360	170	74	528	105	49	25	30	62
1969 or earlier.....	975	975	91	35	381	58	22	13	17	61
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit.....	3 091	3 091	538	84	1 317	210	38	46	44	91
Householder 65 years and over.....	14 353	14 353	1 754	836	3 993	515	531	321	491	679
Owner-occupied housing units.....	10 419	10 419	1 282	561	2 418	310	323	254	447	500
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	52	52	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	207	207	54	6	43	—	6	—	9	7
No vehicle available.....	3 115	3 115	435	174	1 368	160	117	57	78	130
Complete plumbing facilities.....	53 417	53 417	5 645	3 285	14 224	1 707	1 668	1 687	1 731	2 261
1.00 or less persons per room.....	52 848	52 848	5 567	3 272	14 094	1 672	1 663	1 679	1 727	2 252
1.01 or more persons per room.....	569	569	78	13	130	35	5	8	4	9
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	279	279	7	8	45	12	—	8	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	252	252	7	8	45	12	—	8	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	27	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	34 698	34 698	29 940	40 491	34 221	29 715	39 889	42 335	34 393	35 814
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	17 344	17 344	16 427	17 785	15 657	21 246	17 987	16 639	21 115	14 910
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	7 497	7 497	979	636	2 675	343	357	250	183	252
Owner-occupied housing units.....	2 229	2 229	214	73	379	34	45	41	106	62
Renter-occupied housing units.....	5 268	5 268	765	563	2 296	309	312	209	77	190

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Dunkirk city, Chautauque County					Fredonia village, Chautauque County		
	Tract 354	Tract 355	Tract 356	Tract 357	Tract 360 (pt.)	Tract 358 (pt.)	Tract 359.01 (pt.)	Tract 359.02
All housing units	1 420	1 493	1 570	1 469	-	1 758	1 681	91
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	-	-	-	-	-	5	13	-
1985 to 1988	64	15	40	-	-	19	39	6
1980 to 1984	79	-	31	22	-	17	112	-
1970 to 1979	172	141	39	37	-	111	325	-
1960 to 1969	69	127	62	122	-	217	214	17
1950 to 1959	142	176	197	158	-	266	221	26
1940 to 1949	50	76	123	96	-	100	48	-
1939 or earlier	844	958	1 078	1 034	-	1 023	709	42
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	23	10	-	8	-	26	6	-
1 bedroom	173	197	95	149	-	254	164	17
2 bedrooms	375	382	418	344	-	443	433	21
3 bedrooms	613	593	700	593	-	762	721	32
4 bedrooms	202	278	253	288	-	208	258	16
5 or more bedrooms	34	33	104	87	-	65	99	5
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	-	12	-	-	-	-	7	12
Vacant condominium housing units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities	1 413	1 493	1 563	1 469	-	1 758	1 669	91
Source of water, public system or private company	1 420	1 493	1 570	1 469	-	1 744	1 662	91
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 405	1 487	1 564	1 457	-	1 745	1 642	91
Locking complete plumbing facilities	-	7	-	-	-	-	8	-
Owner-occupied housing units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units	-	7	-	-	-	-	8	-
Occupied housing units	1 333	1 408	1 509	1 402	-	1 655	1 545	91
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	1 201	1 259	1 444	1 374	-	1 479	1 275	91
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	12	27	5	17	-	-	-	-
Electricity	110	122	21	11	-	159	232	-
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	-	-	14	-	-	11	8	-
All other fuels	10	-	25	-	-	6	30	-
No fuel used	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	299	294	168	237	-	198	156	6
1	574	634	629	640	-	723	611	36
2	321	404	509	413	-	510	612	33
3 or more	139	76	203	112	-	224	166	16
Vehicles per household	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.3	-	1.5	1.5	1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	815	871	1 112	870	-	862	1 004	27
1989 to March 1990	31	44	79	66	-	46	107	-
1985 to 1988	78	65	208	64	-	135	143	11
1980 to 1984	116	100	106	97	-	77	147	5
1970 to 1979	129	179	249	217	-	197	300	11
1969 or earlier	461	483	470	426	-	407	307	-
Renter-occupied housing units	518	537	397	532	-	793	541	64
1989 to March 1990	156	256	164	188	-	343	342	40
1985 to 1988	230	142	133	180	-	276	115	24
1980 to 1984	64	51	66	93	-	103	46	-
1970 to 1979	59	38	22	51	-	49	25	-
1969 or earlier	9	50	12	20	-	22	13	-
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	145	194	113	86	-	38	46	-
Householder 65 years and over	429	481	381	463	-	531	297	6
Owner-occupied housing units	308	324	326	324	-	323	230	6
Locking complete plumbing facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No telephone in unit	8	24	15	7	-	6	-	-
No vehicle available	128	136	68	103	-	117	57	-
Complete plumbing facilities	1 326	1 408	1 509	1 402	-	1 655	1 537	91
1.00 or less persons per room	1 287	1 385	1 502	1 393	-	1 650	1 529	91
1.01 or more persons per room	39	23	7	9	-	5	8	-
Locking complete plumbing facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
1.00 or less persons per room	7	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
1.01 or more persons per room	7	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
Mean household income in 1989:	30 863	27 080	31 087	30 474	-	39 795	41 209	35 013
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	13 777	15 964	20 058	16 764	-	17 987	16 743	24 090
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	246	309	217	207	-	357	237	42
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	43	61	76	34	-	45	28	-
Owner-occupied housing units	203	248	141	173	-	312	209	42

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jamestown city, Chautauqua County							
	Tract 301 (pt.)	Tract 302	Tract 303	Tract 304	Tract 305	Tract 306	Tract 307	Tract 308
All housing units	1 872	1 992	1 258	2 052	2 142	1 860	2 120	2 165
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	12	—	—	—	63	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	19	7	—	6	37	19	33	7
1980 to 1984	14	7	20	22	51	67	129	13
1970 to 1979	179	123	93	36	155	11	139	114
1960 to 1969	39	77	49	122	18	185	265	117
1950 to 1959	101	151	67	227	116	147	312	418
1940 to 1949	154	112	159	428	188	149	125	121
1939 or earlier	1 354	1 515	870	1 211	1 514	1 282	1 117	1 375
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	54	—	23	—	115	6	—	16
1 bedroom	310	315	238	258	1 055	214	203	238
2 bedrooms	635	557	388	672	540	748	717	824
3 bedrooms	642	803	437	888	341	689	1 027	818
4 bedrooms	184	250	149	200	73	172	109	197
5 or more bedrooms	47	67	23	34	18	31	64	72
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	7
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	5
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities	1 828	1 976	1 258	2 052	2 124	1 850	2 109	2 160
Source of water, public system or private company	1 864	1 992	1 247	2 052	2 138	1 860	2 111	2 157
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 864	1 992	1 242	2 043	2 142	1 846	2 089	2 165
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	30	11	7	—	15	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	1 719	1 820	1 099	1 923	1 909	1 713	2 022	2 064
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	1 480	1 670	1 020	1 760	1 320	1 462	1 706	1 769
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	11	17	—	—	35	5	—	—
Electricity	185	124	71	153	487	236	297	266
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
All other fuels	32	9	8	10	59	10	19	16
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	417	255	421	258	942	398	291	277
1	813	758	434	959	594	742	973	1 075
2	379	682	197	515	348	454	617	585
3 or more	110	125	47	191	25	119	141	127
Vehicles per household	1.1	1.4	.9	1.3	.7	1.2	1.3	1.3
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	770	1 107	397	1 251	331	929	1 318	1 299
1989 to March 1990	60	84	29	92	54	63	56	72
1985 to 1988	124	205	53	274	38	157	345	233
1980 to 1984	121	202	33	187	87	137	164	250
1970 to 1979	109	304	80	242	58	161	235	297
1969 or earlier	356	312	202	456	94	411	518	447
Renter-occupied housing units	949	713	702	672	1 578	784	704	765
1989 to March 1990	310	322	276	250	715	289	199	260
1985 to 1988	352	168	274	237	498	256	271	281
1980 to 1984	124	97	71	119	256	112	131	90
1970 to 1979	105	79	46	31	89	59	60	59
1969 or earlier	58	47	35	35	20	68	43	75
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	210	110	289	38	374	146	100	50
Householder 65 years and over	515	382	219	652	549	405	654	617
Owner-occupied housing units	310	236	137	442	99	301	492	401
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	7	—	14	7	15	—
No vehicle available	160	115	70	145	407	173	154	144
Complete plumbing facilities	1 707	1 809	1 092	1 923	1 894	1 713	2 022	2 064
1.00 or less persons per room	1 672	1 792	1 072	1 901	1 881	1 694	2 018	2 064
1.01 or more persons per room	35	17	20	22	13	19	4	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	12	11	7	—	15	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	12	11	7	—	15	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	29 715	50 879	25 023	35 171	24 964	28 825	31 688	33 380
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	21 246	18 553	12 868	16 977	10 784	14 878	15 093	18 792
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	343	221	417	166	711	403	225	189
Owner-occupied housing units	34	29	75	21	70	69	41	40
Renter-occupied housing units	309	192	342	145	641	334	184	149

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Chautauqua County						
	Tract 301 (pt.)	Tract 351	Tract 352	Tract 353	Tract 358 (pt.)	Tract 359.01 (pt.)	Tract 360 (pt.)
All housing units.....	-	2 373	1 055	994	13	156	2 035
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT							
1989 to March 1990.....	-	6	2	6	-	7	19
1985 to 1988.....	-	61	53	43	-	16	68
1980 to 1984.....	-	109	29	57	-	-	93
1970 to 1979.....	-	290	208	103	-	30	386
1960 to 1969.....	-	154	109	108	-	52	291
1950 to 1959.....	-	459	127	141	-	13	353
1940 to 1949.....	-	257	32	123	-	11	117
1939 or earlier.....	-	1 037	495	413	13	27	708
BEDROOMS							
No bedroom.....	-	15	-	5	-	-	35
1 bedroom.....	-	190	46	71	-	3	94
2 bedrooms.....	-	791	286	192	-	21	705
3 bedrooms.....	-	985	451	456	13	94	784
4 bedrooms.....	-	314	194	221	-	32	312
5 or more bedrooms.....	-	78	78	49	-	6	105
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS							
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vacant condominium housing units.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS							
Complete kitchen facilities.....	-	2 350	1 040	980	13	156	2 025
Source of water, public system or private company.....	-	2 217	376	92	-	116	1 070
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	-	2 087	34	24	-	44	711
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	-	10	3	10	-	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units.....	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Occupied housing units.....	-	1 883	980	908	13	150	1 729
HOUSE HEATING FUEL							
Utility gas.....	-	1 836	633	760	13	144	1 357
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	-	-	44	7	-	-	57
Electricity.....	-	34	22	14	-	-	43
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	-	-	118	33	-	-	83
All other fuels.....	-	13	163	94	-	6	173
No fuel used.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							
None.....	-	201	78	29	-	-	111
1.....	-	761	331	255	-	50	613
2.....	-	662	409	435	6	73	713
3 or more.....	-	259	162	189	7	27	28
Vehicles per household.....	-	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.5	1.9	1.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units.....	-	1 326	829	772	13	132	1 435
1989 to March 1990.....	-	105	47	22	-	15	75
1985 to 1988.....	-	241	169	145	-	29	275
1980 to 1984.....	-	110	122	116	-	29	24
1970 to 1979.....	-	421	242	207	13	12	28
1969 or earlier.....	-	449	249	282	-	47	55
Renter-occupied housing units.....	-	557	151	136	-	18	29
1989 to March 1990.....	-	156	63	48	-	10	13
1985 to 1988.....	-	259	49	59	-	-	9
1980 to 1984.....	-	44	15	13	-	8	2
1970 to 1979.....	-	30	8	6	-	-	3
1969 or earlier.....	-	68	16	10	-	-	1
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							
No telephone in unit.....	-	90	29	11	-	-	4
Householder 65 years and over.....	-	518	248	230	-	24	48
Owner-occupied housing units.....	-	385	220	211	-	24	44
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No telephone in unit.....	-	9	-	2	-	-	-
No vehicle available.....	-	98	34	15	-	-	7
Complete plumbing facilities.....	-	1 883	980	902	13	150	1 729
1.00 or less persons per room.....	-	1 869	969	896	13	150	1 729
1.01 or more persons per room.....	-	14	11	6	-	-	-
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
1.00 or less persons per room.....	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
1.01 or more persons per room.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:	-	30 219	31 858	39 478	46 154	50 893	34 362
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	-	19 563	16 731	20 661	-	13 496	21 115
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	-	289	96	63	-	-	15
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	-	135	43	35	-	13	13
Owner-occupied housing units.....	-	154	53	28	-	-	-

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Chautauque County—Con.						
	Tract 361	Tract 363	Tract 364	Tract 365	Tract 366	Tract 367	Tract 368
All housing units	2 047	1 934	4 868	2 419	1 934	1 476	2 072
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT							
1989 to March 1990	29	28	144	12	12	20	13
1985 to 1988	183	91	384	143	88	43	123
1980 to 1984	147	167	151	53	140	101	137
1970 to 1979	500	367	733	271	294	217	311
1960 to 1969	171	112	409	96	132	123	260
1950 to 1959	116	170	546	266	204	128	249
1940 to 1949	69	120	369	161	133	70	101
1939 or earlier	832	879	2 132	1 417	931	774	878
BEDROOMS							
No bedroom	28	21	42	19	18	6	26
1 bedroom	171	129	517	260	209	121	106
2 bedrooms	507	683	1 573	700	522	286	589
3 bedrooms	821	747	1 602	884	750	612	889
4 bedrooms	380	268	863	397	332	311	361
5 or more bedrooms	140	86	271	159	103	140	101
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS							
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	12	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	3	32	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	330	51	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS							
Complete kitchen facilities	2 029	1 905	4 821	2 414	1 872	1 413	2 025
Source of water, public system or private company	502	1 087	2 621	1 724	593	510	23
Sewage disposal, public sewer	165	830	2 597	1 548	462	378	139
Locking complete plumbing facilities	30	66	103	41	51	45	56
Owner-occupied housing units	7	31	29	10	7	24	22
Renter-occupied housing units	2	—	—	5	5	4	—
Occupied housing units	1 626	1 532	2 641	2 010	1 463	1 319	1 561
HOUSE HEATING FUEL							
Utility gas	374	1 056	1 519	1 328	642	537	671
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	308	41	134	89	149	74	104
Electricity	94	135	293	429	46	82	80
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	398	122	237	78	417	288	341
All other fuels	452	178	458	86	209	336	365
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							
None	131	109	234	121	88	120	65
1	545	552	1 043	831	496	413	458
2	650	657	1 007	765	631	571	763
3 or more	300	214	357	293	248	215	275
Vehicles per household	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units	1 303	1 123	2 030	1 418	1 122	999	1 350
1989 to March 1990	77	107	121	114	94	71	110
1985 to 1988	299	213	399	243	207	192	273
1980 to 1984	199	168	353	168	176	145	233
1970 to 1979	332	297	489	420	308	239	321
1969 or earlier	396	338	668	473	337	352	413
Renter-occupied housing units	323	409	611	592	341	320	211
1989 to March 1990	99	137	269	234	100	85	75
1985 to 1988	121	145	179	245	133	114	88
1980 to 1984	48	67	77	60	46	81	22
1970 to 1979	28	31	39	19	46	26	16
1969 or earlier	27	29	47	34	16	14	10
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							
No telephone in unit	77	75	154	51	107	110	52
Householder 65 years and over	370	368	648	482	373	325	353
Owner-occupied housing units	281	260	544	371	286	245	301
Locking complete plumbing facilities	4	7	9	—	2	6	6
No telephone in unit	10	2	17	—	9	10	11
No vehicle available	97	62	93	71	39	36	31
Complete plumbing facilities	1 617	1 501	2 612	1 995	1 451	1 291	1 539
1.00 or less persons per room	1 588	1 459	2 577	1 991	1 430	1 257	1 510
1.01 or more persons per room	29	32	35	4	21	34	29
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	9	31	29	15	12	28	22
1.00 or less persons per room	7	18	29	15	7	27	20
1.01 or more persons per room	2	13	—	—	5	1	2
Mean household income in 1989:	31 626	32 864	35 808	34 366	30 030	30 758	35 086
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	16 346	17 214	18 472	21 340	17 887	19 102	18 514
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	190	180	401	187	202	169	134
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	89	55	192	85	90	94	92
Owner-occupied housing units	101	125	209	102	112	75	42

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Chautauqua County—Con.						
	Tract 369	Tract 370	Tract 371	Tract 372	Tract 373 (pt.)	Tract 374	Tract 375
	3 217	1 317	2 240	1 632	2 432	1 677	1 846
All housing units.....	3 217	1 317	2 240	1 632	2 432	1 677	1 846
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT							
1989 to March 1990.....	106	5	17	1	—	21	32
1985 to 1988.....	269	69	30	38	83	134	95
1980 to 1984.....	229	45	92	23	66	106	60
1970 to 1979.....	486	273	265	204	244	363	308
1960 to 1969.....	429	258	221	141	299	210	253
1950 to 1959.....	480	193	519	322	296	131	259
1940 to 1949.....	269	131	285	226	193	59	170
1939 or earlier.....	949	343	811	677	1 251	653	669
BEDROOMS							
No bedroom.....	58	—	21	4	15	25	26
1 bedroom.....	303	28	292	148	352	153	110
2 bedrooms.....	991	356	749	553	711	421	436
3 bedrooms.....	1 295	673	810	735	967	770	912
4 bedrooms.....	377	212	309	177	357	262	296
5 or more bedrooms.....	193	48	59	15	30	46	66
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS							
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	10	—	—	8	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS							
Complete kitchen facilities.....	3 186	1 311	2 223	1 632	2 432	1 588	1 789
Source of water, public system or private company.....	386	56	1 979	1 355	1 455	60	784
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	1 588	82	2 167	1 501	1 759	52	87
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	45	3	27	—	—	91	50
Owner-occupied housing units.....	20	—	9	—	—	10	24
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Occupied housing units.....	2 520	1 269	1 852	1 536	2 261	1 497	1 732
HOUSE HEATING FUEL							
Utility gas.....	1 691	923	1 627	1 331	1 856	529	1 169
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	117	32	8	7	11	252	140
Electricity.....	181	26	145	183	202	31	76
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	280	77	8	—	41	265	160
All other fuels.....	251	211	64	15	151	420	187
No fuel used.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							
None.....	130	27	138	105	298	53	82
1.....	919	335	758	692	883	606	558
2.....	1 022	666	719	574	816	588	741
3 or more.....	449	241	237	165	264	250	351
Vehicles per household.....	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units.....	2 023	1 138	1 387	1 167	1 613	1 222	1 450
1989 to March 1990.....	145	59	112	71	68	84	50
1985 to 1988.....	440	289	347	214	250	263	310
1980 to 1984.....	326	111	158	194	237	212	199
1970 to 1979.....	524	286	336	276	370	295	359
1969 or earlier.....	588	393	434	412	688	368	532
Renter-occupied housing units.....	497	131	465	369	648	275	282
1989 to March 1990.....	165	47	122	111	291	88	99
1985 to 1988.....	135	71	199	142	201	76	118
1980 to 1984.....	111	—	47	32	33	61	29
1970 to 1979.....	66	11	80	51	62	18	21
1969 or earlier.....	20	2	17	33	61	32	15
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							
No telephone in unit.....	74	33	35	37	91	48	34
Householder 65 years and over.....	693	307	466	489	679	317	391
Owner-occupied housing units.....	538	285	319	353	500	278	312
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	6	7
No telephone in unit.....	—	—	—	—	7	—	18
No vehicle available.....	88	6	97	66	130	21	76
Complete plumbing facilities.....	2 500	1 269	1 843	1 536	2 261	1 483	1 708
1.00 or less persons per room.....	2 484	1 253	1 799	1 525	2 252	1 473	1 685
1.01 or more persons per room.....	16	16	44	11	9	10	23
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	20	—	9	—	—	14	24
1.00 or less persons per room.....	20	—	9	—	—	10	24
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Mean household income in 1989:							
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	36 506	36 039	42 833	43 002	35 814	30 761	36 444
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	18 544	23 164	26 723	22 498	14 910	18 531	17 757
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	222	57	119	160	252	146	114
Owner-occupied housing units.....	138	47	54	70	62	101	62
Renter-occupied housing units.....	84	10	65	90	190	45	82

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	Chautauque County				Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Chautauque County				
		Total	Ounkirk city	Fredonia vil- lage	Jamestown city	Troct 301	Troct 358	Troct 359.01	Troct 360	Troct 373
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----	25 701	25 701	3 100	1 630	6 134	588	735	980	806	1 214
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage-----	13 277	13 277	1 327	903	3 166	262	388	574	385	642
Less than \$300-----	431	431	84	—	133	—	—	—	15	—
\$300 to \$399-----	1 853	1 853	160	34	559	59	15	19	56	130
\$400 to \$499-----	2 622	2 622	348	130	619	63	58	74	81	153
\$500 to \$599-----	2 600	2 600	283	162	722	70	68	101	61	105
\$600 to \$799-----	3 412	3 412	326	284	765	40	118	177	98	200
\$800 to \$999-----	1 328	1 328	109	145	234	25	63	106	37	27
\$1,000 to \$1,499-----	860	860	17	140	116	5	66	89	34	27
\$1,500 to \$1,999-----	87	87	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
\$2,000 or more-----	84	84	—	8	18	—	—	8	—	—
Median (dollars)-----	565	565	519	665	534	508	662	689	570	533
Not mortgaged-----	12 424	12 424	1 773	727	2 968	326	347	406	421	572
Less than \$100-----	159	159	—	—	63	8	—	—	—	22
\$100 to \$199-----	3 510	3 510	430	79	1 154	157	35	44	109	232
\$200 to \$299-----	5 986	5 986	976	331	1 367	136	192	155	185	261
\$300 to \$399-----	2 153	2 153	326	226	290	20	97	138	79	53
\$400 to \$499-----	415	415	41	69	69	5	14	49	24	4
\$500 or more-----	201	201	—	22	25	—	9	20	24	—
Median (dollars)-----	239	239	244	289	216	199	281	302	262	210
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000-----	6 801	6 801	1 048	311	1 700	186	138	178	222	262
Less than 20 percent-----	2 231	2 231	328	89	666	76	33	61	85	136
20 to 24 percent-----	1 104	1 104	161	79	306	40	36	49	30	29
25 to 29 percent-----	748	748	113	23	178	15	11	12	29	17
30 to 34 percent-----	645	645	122	7	146	10	7	—	25	24
35 percent or more-----	1 961	1 961	296	113	374	45	51	56	53	56
Not computed-----	112	112	28	—	30	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	25.1	25.1	25.9	24.2	22.8	22.1	25.0	22.9	24.3	19.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	7 651	7 651	886	404	1 898	190	203	197	207	320
Less than 20 percent-----	4 861	4 861	620	207	1 217	130	90	117	119	256
20 to 24 percent-----	1 155	1 155	138	73	313	30	38	30	24	35
25 to 29 percent-----	765	765	83	36	205	21	17	19	11	14
30 to 34 percent-----	456	456	32	51	120	—	38	13	41	6
35 percent or more-----	414	414	13	37	43	9	20	18	12	9
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	16.8	16.8	16.2	19.6	16.5	14.3	21.5	17.9	18.4	13.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999-----	5 997	5 997	696	394	1 454	131	174	244	202	343
Less than 20 percent-----	4 741	4 741	600	298	1 225	126	145	166	161	284
20 to 24 percent-----	777	777	82	39	132	—	11	39	23	50
25 to 29 percent-----	290	290	8	37	90	5	11	26	6	—
30 to 34 percent-----	127	127	6	12	—	—	7	5	4	9
35 percent or more-----	62	62	—	8	7	—	—	8	8	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	14.1	14.1	13.1	14.9	14.0	12.8	14.8	15.3	13.6	14.4
\$50,000 or more-----	5 252	5 252	470	521	1 082	81	220	361	175	289
Less than 20 percent-----	4 664	4 664	456	438	1 020	81	187	311	157	265
20 to 24 percent-----	391	391	10	71	48	—	33	38	18	17
25 to 29 percent-----	135	135	4	12	14	—	—	12	—	7
30 to 34 percent-----	41	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	21	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	10.9	10.9	10.0	13.2	10.2	10.0	13.1	13.2	10.0	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units-----	16 344	16 344	1 984	1 386	6 867	949	781	549	257	631
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100-----	125	125	19	—	54	12	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199-----	1 579	1 579	242	105	772	65	63	42	7	76
\$200 to \$299-----	4 360	4 360	540	248	2 133	272	137	105	68	215
\$300 to \$399-----	5 015	5 015	589	333	2 424	431	190	132	89	164
\$400 to \$499-----	2 788	2 788	339	351	902	114	189	153	54	71
\$500 to \$599-----	883	883	131	111	215	9	68	34	9	33
\$600 to \$749-----	321	321	31	91	61	—	59	22	6	13
\$750 to \$999-----	152	152	4	53	29	—	32	10	—	5
\$1,000 or more-----	52	52	5	31	—	—	22	9	—	—
No cash rent-----	1 069	1 069	84	63	277	46	21	42	24	54
Median (dollars)-----	326	326	328	392	312	319	394	380	324	299
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000-----	6 384	6 384	981	526	2 907	322	289	215	78	224
Less than 20 percent-----	103	103	13	—	76	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent-----	264	264	58	27	109	—	21	6	—	9
25 to 29 percent-----	357	357	41	18	178	6	12	6	—	16
30 to 34 percent-----	441	441	107	45	153	11	12	33	15	22
35 percent or more-----	4 564	4 564	683	412	2 117	300	226	164	52	145
Not computed-----	655	655	79	24	274	5	18	6	11	32
Median-----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	49.7	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999-----	4 821	4 821	433	424	1 998	358	232	191	87	263
Less than 20 percent-----	669	669	36	26	339	49	13	13	8	22
20 to 24 percent-----	839	839	97	43	402	82	31	12	12	36
25 to 29 percent-----	1 010	1 010	87	44	467	97	19	25	20	131
30 to 34 percent-----	721	721	50	84	300	37	40	44	30	13
35 percent or more-----	352	352	16	31	93	23	5	26	6	29
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	28.6	28.6	29.3	35.0	27.3	26.9	37.8	33.7	30.1	27.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	3 517	3 517	358	273	1 494	166	157	93	48	118
Less than 20 percent-----	2 251	2 251	205	186	1 003	96	120	54	24	64
20 to 24 percent-----	740	740	104	36	291	42	13	23	16	36
25 to 29 percent-----	200	200	28	7	101	5	7	—	—	6
30 to 34 percent-----	62	62	4	6	27	—	—	6	—	12
35 percent or more-----	26	26	—	17	7	—	6	—	—	—
Not computed-----	238	238	17	21	65	23	11	10	8	—
Median-----	17.5	17.5	18.2	17.5	17.3	17.3	17.4	17.8	16.7	19.4
\$35,000 or more-----	1 622	1 622	212	163	468	103	103	50	44	26
Less than 20 percent-----	1 421	1 421	196	145	428	103	85	50	39	20
20 to 24 percent-----	85	85	5	18	16	—	18	—	3	6
25 to 29 percent-----	27	27	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	75	75	11	—	8	—	—	—	2	—
Median-----	11.4	11.4	10.2	11.5	10.0	10.0	10.1	13.3	10.9	14.0

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Ounkirk city, Chautauquo County					Fredonia village, Chautauquo County		
	Tract 354	Tract 355	Tract 356	Tract 357	Tract 360 (pt.)	Tract 358 (pt.)	Tract 359.01 (pt.)	Tract 359.02
								Tract 360 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	661	710	992	737	-	722	879	27
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	299	257	483	288	-	375	507	21
Less than \$300	25	24	20	15	-	-	-	-
\$300 to \$399	43	9	70	38	-	15	19	-
\$400 to \$499	70	94	103	81	-	51	74	5
\$500 to \$599	57	86	101	39	-	68	89	5
\$500 to \$799	90	32	128	76	-	112	161	11
\$800 to \$999	14	12	55	28	-	63	82	-
\$1,000 to \$1,499	-	-	6	11	-	66	74	-
\$1,500 to \$1,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$2,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
Median (dollars)	515	501	537	521	-	665	665	704
Not mortgaged	362	453	509	449	-	347	372	6
Less than \$100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$100 to \$199	84	123	137	86	-	35	44	-
\$200 to \$299	208	274	277	217	-	192	137	-
\$300 to \$399	70	56	77	123	-	97	129	-
\$400 to \$499	-	-	18	23	-	14	49	6
\$500 or more	-	-	-	-	-	9	13	-
Median (dollars)	239	236	233	273	-	281	303	425
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000	213	296	302	237	-	138	167	6
Less than 20 percent	82	111	77	58	-	33	56	-
20 to 24 percent	35	43	58	25	-	36	43	-
25 to 29 percent	10	45	17	41	-	11	12	-
30 to 34 percent	15	24	48	35	-	7	-	-
35 percent or more	71	59	93	73	-	51	56	6
Not computed	-	14	9	5	-	-	-	-
Median	23.5	23.5	28.4	29.0	-	25.0	23.2	37.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	199	164	301	222	-	203	190	11
Less than 20 percent	135	120	190	175	-	90	117	-
20 to 24 percent	34	23	56	25	-	38	30	5
25 to 29 percent	24	21	38	-	-	17	19	-
30 to 34 percent	6	-	8	18	-	38	13	-
35 percent or more	-	-	9	4	-	20	11	6
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	15.3	15.7	17.4	15.7	-	21.5	17.6	40.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999	165	149	212	170	-	161	228	5
Less than 20 percent	142	139	169	150	-	132	166	-
20 to 24 percent	19	10	37	16	-	11	23	5
25 to 29 percent	4	-	-	4	-	11	26	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	6	-	-	7	5	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	11.8	11.1	12.8	16.1	-	14.8	14.7	22.5
\$50,000 or more	84	101	177	108	-	220	294	5
Less than 20 percent	80	101	177	98	-	187	244	5
20 to 24 percent	4	-	-	6	-	33	38	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	4	-	-	12	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	-	13.1	13.5	10.0-
Specified renter-occupied housing units	518	537	397	532	-	781	541	64
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100	12	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$100 to \$199	98	98	15	31	-	63	42	-
\$200 to \$299	159	171	74	136	-	137	105	6
\$300 to \$399	90	163	168	168	-	190	132	11
\$400 to \$499	106	50	52	131	-	189	145	17
\$500 to \$599	34	15	49	33	-	68	34	9
\$600 to \$749	5	7	13	6	-	59	22	10
\$750 to \$999	-	-	-	4	-	32	10	11
\$1,000 or more	5	-	-	-	-	22	9	-
No cash rent	9	26	26	23	-	21	42	-
Median (dollars)	273	290	348	349	-	394	377	495
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000	279	314	158	230	-	289	215	22
Less than 20 percent	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent	24	26	8	-	-	21	6	-
25 to 29 percent	23	18	-	-	-	12	6	-
30 to 34 percent	26	32	14	35	-	12	33	-
35 percent or more	184	204	121	174	-	226	164	22
Not computed	22	21	15	21	-	18	6	-
Median	45.4	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	-	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	115	110	73	135	-	232	183	9
Less than 20 percent	-	27	-	9	-	13	13	-
20 to 24 percent	25	18	15	39	-	31	12	-
25 to 29 percent	24	21	21	21	-	19	25	-
30 to 34 percent	13	25	-	12	-	40	44	-
35 percent or more	53	9	37	48	-	124	63	9
Not computed	-	10	-	6	-	5	26	-
Median	33.3	26.2	35.1	28.9	-	37.8	33.2	45.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	82	65	98	113	-	157	93	23
Less than 20 percent	44	45	50	66	-	120	54	12
20 to 24 percent	27	16	30	31	-	13	23	-
25 to 29 percent	11	4	7	6	-	7	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	4	-	-	6	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
Not computed	-	-	11	6	-	11	10	-
Median	18.8	17.8	18.7	17.9	-	17.4	17.8	14.8
\$35,000 or more	42	48	68	54	-	103	50	10
Less than 20 percent	37	48	68	43	-	85	50	10
20 to 24 percent	5	-	-	-	-	18	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-
Median	10.0-	10.0-	11.4	11.3	-	10.1	13.3	12.5

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jamestown city, Chautauqua County								
	Tract 301 (pt.)	Tract 302	Tract 303	Tract 304	Tract 305	Tract 306	Tract 307	Tract 308	Tract 373 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	588	874	306	1 134	224	756	1 170	1 082	—
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	262	516	118	588	155	362	562	603	—
Less than \$300	—	28	20	7	14	9	25	30	—
\$300 to \$399	59	74	25	80	66	94	101	60	—
\$400 to \$499	63	55	48	163	33	76	75	106	—
\$500 to \$599	70	150	7	123	21	78	135	138	—
\$600 to \$799	40	88	18	158	21	69	158	213	—
\$800 to \$999	25	71	—	30	—	19	42	47	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	5	39	—	20	—	17	26	9	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	11	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	508	565	419	531	398	503	541	580	—
Not mortgaged	326	358	188	546	69	394	608	479	—
Less than \$100	8	—	13	—	—	7	35	—	—
\$100 to \$199	157	60	99	212	27	211	215	173	—
\$200 to \$299	136	182	60	265	42	142	278	262	—
\$300 to \$399	20	81	—	53	—	34	74	28	—
\$400 to \$499	5	19	16	7	—	—	6	16	—
\$500 or more	—	16	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	199	259	189	223	220	192	218	222	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000	186	132	144	244	93	249	351	301	—
Less than 20 percent	76	22	43	114	42	88	180	101	—
20 to 24 percent	40	37	—	47	9	48	43	82	—
25 to 29 percent	15	—	12	27	—	54	41	29	—
30 to 34 percent	10	32	6	27	14	—	27	30	—
35 percent or more	45	41	83	19	28	59	40	59	—
Not computed	—	—	—	10	—	—	20	—	—
Median	22.1	31.1	41.2	20.3	22.5	23.8	19.4	23.0	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	190	245	103	364	83	228	321	364	—
Less than 20 percent	130	119	80	216	56	151	233	232	—
20 to 24 percent	30	49	23	55	14	46	40	56	—
25 to 29 percent	21	26	—	56	—	31	43	28	—
30 to 34 percent	—	25	—	37	13	—	5	40	—
35 percent or more	9	26	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	14.3	20.4	13.4	17.6	17.4	16.3	14.4	17.2	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	131	242	38	328	40	180	280	215	—
Less than 20 percent	126	218	31	238	35	167	239	171	—
20 to 24 percent	—	9	7	37	5	6	41	27	—
25 to 29 percent	5	15	—	46	—	7	—	17	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.8	10.8	10.5	14.8	15.3	10.0	16.0	16.1	—
\$50,000 or more	81	255	21	198	8	99	218	202	—
Less than 20 percent	81	241	21	192	8	84	199	194	—
20 to 24 percent	—	14	—	—	—	7	19	8	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	6	—	8	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	12.5	11.1	14.1	12.2	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	949	713	702	672	1 578	784	704	765	—
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100	12	—	6	—	36	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	65	10	86	28	430	75	53	25	—
\$200 to \$299	272	200	248	141	585	251	241	195	—
\$300 to \$399	431	339	211	323	370	251	200	299	—
\$400 to \$499	114	116	79	95	102	108	144	144	—
\$500 to \$599	9	37	42	22	12	27	25	41	—
\$600 to \$749	—	—	—	17	22	13	—	9	—
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	9	—	13	—	7	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	46	11	30	37	21	46	41	45	—
Median (dollars)	319	334	298	343	254	315	318	344	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000	322	239	367	229	935	351	228	236	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	7	11	50	—	—	8	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	75	6	19	9	—
25 to 29 percent	6	12	5	10	135	10	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	11	8	12	—	63	18	33	8	—
35 percent or more	300	146	319	187	543	279	156	187	—
Not computed	5	73	24	21	69	38	20	24	—
Median	50.0+	48.0	50.0+	48.6	50.0+	48.6	48.6	50.0+	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999	358	192	160	220	370	187	264	247	—
Less than 20 percent	49	19	35	19	82	33	41	61	—
20 to 24 percent	82	71	37	67	45	21	32	47	—
25 to 29 percent	97	58	27	62	63	56	77	27	—
30 to 34 percent	37	25	25	15	93	24	42	39	—
35 percent or more	70	19	30	41	87	41	61	48	—
Not computed	23	—	6	16	—	12	11	25	—
Median	26.9	25.5	25.9	26.3	29.6	28.0	28.5	25.6	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	166	208	145	163	218	217	197	180	—
Less than 20 percent	96	144	117	84	143	171	107	141	—
20 to 24 percent	42	48	11	48	37	22	71	12	—
25 to 29 percent	5	16	7	8	23	6	9	27	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	10	17	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Not computed	23	—	—	6	15	11	10	—	—
Median	17.3	17.8	17.0	19.6	16.3	15.9	18.7	15.8	—
\$35,000 or more	103	74	30	60	55	29	15	102	—
Less than 20 percent	103	74	30	43	55	22	15	86	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	9	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	7	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	10.2	10.0	10.7	10.0	10.3	11.6	14.3	—

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Chautauquo County						
	Tract 301 (pt.)	Tract 351	Tract 352	Tract 353	Tract 358 (pt.)	Tract 359.01 (pt.)	Tract 360 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	-	1 021	355	437	13	101	804
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS							
With a mortgage	-	515	138	229	13	67	385
Less than \$300	-	7	4	14	-	-	15
\$300 to \$399	-	25	17	28	-	-	56
\$400 to \$499	-	104	25	43	7	-	81
\$500 to \$599	-	128	26	42	-	12	61
\$600 to \$799	-	157	42	45	6	16	98
\$800 to \$999	-	59	10	43	-	24	37
\$1,000 to \$1,499	-	28	14	14	-	15	34
\$1,500 to \$1,999	-	7	-	-	-	-	3
\$2,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	-	595	570	576	446	884	570
Not mortgaged	-	506	217	208	-	34	419
Less than \$100	-	17	4	2	-	-	-
\$100 to \$199	-	92	67	89	-	-	109
\$200 to \$299	-	257	92	92	-	18	183
\$300 to \$399	-	124	47	22	-	9	79
\$400 to \$499	-	7	6	3	-	-	24
\$500 or more	-	9	1	-	-	7	24
Median (dollars)	-	263	236	211	-	293	261
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$20,000	-	349	133	89	-	11	222
Less than 20 percent	-	79	34	42	-	5	85
20 to 24 percent	-	32	29	17	-	6	30
25 to 29 percent	-	35	17	2	-	-	29
30 to 34 percent	-	53	20	12	-	-	25
35 percent or more	-	144	33	14	-	-	53
Not computed	-	6	-	2	-	-	-
Median	-	32.4	26.0	20.4	-	20.4	24.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999	-	290	88	149	-	7	207
Less than 20 percent	-	176	50	100	-	-	119
20 to 24 percent	-	48	12	19	-	-	24
25 to 29 percent	-	28	14	22	-	-	11
30 to 34 percent	-	-	5	4	-	-	41
35 percent or more	-	38	7	4	-	7	12
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	-	18.1	17.3	14.2	-	50.0+	18.4
\$35,000 to \$49,999	-	179	92	93	13	16	202
Less than 20 percent	-	117	74	69	13	-	161
20 to 24 percent	-	48	4	17	-	16	23
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	5	-	-	6
30 to 34 percent	-	14	-	2	-	-	4
35 percent or more	-	-	14	-	-	-	8
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	-	14.0	10.0	13.4	14.6	22.5	13.6
\$50,000 or more	-	203	42	106	-	67	173
Less than 20 percent	-	174	42	93	-	67	155
20 to 24 percent	-	15	-	13	-	-	1
25 to 29 percent	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	-	12.5	10.0	10.6	-	11.0	10.1
Specified renter-occupied housing units	-	557	132	115	-	8	257
GROSS RENT							
Less than \$100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$100 to \$199	-	27	4	4	-	-	-
\$200 to \$299	-	88	28	14	-	-	68
\$300 to \$399	-	187	61	27	-	-	58
\$400 to \$499	-	143	16	35	-	8	54
\$500 to \$599	-	56	10	12	-	-	5
\$600 to \$749	-	-	2	5	-	-	3
\$750 to \$999	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
\$1,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
No cash rent	-	56	11	18	-	-	24
Median (dollars)	-	380	331	407	-	413	324
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$10,000	-	203	48	32	-	-	75
Less than 20 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	75
20 to 24 percent	-	-	2	-	-	-	1
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	3	-	-	13
35 percent or more	-	167	42	25	-	-	51
Not computed	-	36	4	4	-	-	1
Median	-	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	-	-	49.7
\$10,000 to \$19,999	-	180	51	25	-	8	87
Less than 20 percent	-	16	-	1	-	-	1
20 to 24 percent	-	25	-	1	-	-	1
25 to 29 percent	-	18	13	2	-	-	2
30 to 34 percent	-	65	2	3	-	-	3
35 percent or more	-	43	31	14	-	8	1
Not computed	-	13	5	4	-	-	-
Median	-	31.9	36.8	37.2	-	37.5	30
\$20,000 to \$34,999	-	81	27	45	-	-	4
Less than 20 percent	-	42	18	15	-	-	2
20 to 24 percent	-	32	4	18	-	-	1
25 to 29 percent	-	-	3	2	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	7	2	10	-	-	-
Median	-	19.2	17.5	20.7	-	-	16
\$35,000 or more	-	93	6	13	-	-	3
Less than 20 percent	-	93	4	13	-	-	3
20 to 24 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	-	11.9	10.0	12.5	-	-	10

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Chautauqua County—Con.						
	Tract 361	Tract 363	Tract 364	Tract 365	Tract 366	Tract 367	Tract 368
	533	581	1 270	982	584	530	760
Specified owner-occupied housing units							
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS							
With a mortgage	259	309	667	592	299	246	425
Less than \$300	11	7	35	36	9	7	9
\$300 to \$399	42	41	168	85	40	50	47
\$400 to \$499	68	55	129	119	59	60	75
\$500 to \$599	58	61	122	118	66	64	78
\$600 to \$799	55	107	131	158	74	40	127
\$800 to \$999	22	26	48	46	45	25	41
\$1,000 to \$1,499	3	12	30	30	6	—	33
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
\$2,000 or more	—	—	4	—	—	—	3
Median (dollars)	535	575	501	564	569	509	604
Not mortgaged	274	272	603	390	285	284	335
Less than \$100	4	—	9	10	—	2	6
\$100 to \$199	68	71	153	97	75	79	89
\$200 to \$299	126	133	285	225	139	136	141
\$300 to \$399	72	39	106	35	69	44	78
\$400 to \$499	2	29	30	16	2	11	17
\$500 or more	2	—	20	7	—	12	4
Median (dollars)	242	242	251	233	237	241	256
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$20,000	141	156	374	271	178	171	161
Less than 20 percent	23	40	103	49	58	48	47
20 to 24 percent	32	20	64	77	33	22	20
25 to 29 percent	16	6	56	32	9	30	26
30 to 34 percent	16	12	33	9	21	18	22
35 percent or more	52	78	113	94	57	53	46
Not computed	2	—	5	10	—	—	—
Median	29.5	35.0	26.6	25.7	24.7	27.6	27.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	204	208	415	290	235	179	251
Less than 20 percent	129	115	277	162	128	120	157
20 to 24 percent	28	52	62	35	21	29	29
25 to 29 percent	24	12	28	47	28	19	30
30 to 34 percent	22	16	31	33	25	4	6
35 percent or more	1	13	17	13	33	7	29
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	16.6	18.7	16.1	18.2	18.9	16.5	17.3
Less than 20 percent	143	103	264	196	97	109	213
20 to 24 percent	123	73	219	124	89	97	150
25 to 29 percent	17	14	33	41	6	12	42
30 to 34 percent	3	16	4	7	—	—	16
35 percent or more	—	—	8	15	—	—	3
Not computed	—	—	—	9	2	—	2
Median	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$50,000 or more	13.1	12.4	13.4	16.2	12.0	13.5	16.4
Less than 20 percent	45	114	217	225	74	71	135
20 to 24 percent	42	110	197	211	69	68	105
25 to 29 percent	3	4	14	8	2	3	17
30 to 34 percent	—	—	6	6	3	—	9
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	10.0— 252	10.3 391	10.0— 564	10.5 564	11.7 297	10.0— 249	11.3 186
GROSS RENT							
Less than \$100	5	6	6	11	—	4	—
\$100 to \$199	24	54	70	8	23	52	7
\$200 to \$299	51	68	165	167	92	52	26
\$300 to \$399	71	153	131	160	88	52	79
\$400 to \$499	36	58	81	90	40	34	25
\$500 to \$599	15	20	32	48	16	8	11
\$600 to \$749	6	4	3	17	5	—	4
\$750 to \$999	—	—	21	—	3	—	1
\$1,000 or more	44	28	41	63	30	46	33
No cash rent	339	331	313	336	312	288	353
Median (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$10,000	101	145	198	135	126	105	48
Less than 20 percent	3	4	4	—	—	2	—
20 to 24 percent	7	16	6	—	—	10	4
25 to 29 percent	6	18	23	8	—	20	—
30 to 34 percent	9	7	2	—	31	16	—
35 percent or more	52	75	156	102	86	36	32
Not computed	24	25	7	25	9	21	12
Median	50.0+	45.7	48.3	50.0+	50.0+	33.1	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	83	140	181	163	75	74	71
Less than 20 percent	3	15	25	38	6	4	4
20 to 24 percent	8	37	31	11	14	23	4
25 to 29 percent	17	25	34	34	2	20	22
30 to 34 percent	10	20	22	28	14	3	10
35 percent or more	28	42	61	44	23	4	20
Not computed	17	1	8	8	16	20	11
Median	32.5	28.5	29.5	29.2	32.7	25.0	30.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	47	62	126	198	63	54	55
Less than 20 percent	28	48	90	150	38	37	34
20 to 24 percent	12	8	11	23	25	6	9
25 to 29 percent	3	6	3	8	—	—	2
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	4	—	22	17	—	9	10
Median	18.4	16.3	14.1	15.9	17.8	16.7	17.3
\$35,000 or more	21	44	59	68	33	16	12
Less than 20 percent	18	42	27	55	28	16	10
20 to 24 percent	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	14	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	1	2	7	13	5	—	2
Median	11.7	11.1	15.0	10.5	12.5	11.7	11.0

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Chautauque County—Con.						
	Tract 369	Tract 370	Tract 371	Tract 372	Tract 373 (pt.)	Tract 374	Tract 375
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 126	696	1 202	1 074	1 214	587	967
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS							
With a mortgage	660	410	646	541	642	319	519
Less than \$300	25	—	16	—	—	8	11
\$300 to \$399	93	22	61	57	130	75	63
\$400 to \$499	89	63	83	124	153	70	118
\$500 to \$599	115	69	59	80	105	54	115
\$600 to \$799	139	158	163	121	200	82	118
\$800 to \$999	96	39	92	85	27	20	55
\$1,000 to \$1,499	70	59	129	38	27	10	35
\$1,500 to \$1,999	7	—	43	11	—	—	4
\$2,000 or more	26	—	16	9	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	611	664	738	588	533	510	552
Not mortgaged	466	286	556	533	572	268	448
Less than \$100	3	—	—	9	22	8	—
\$100 to \$199	104	56	91	200	232	80	95
\$200 to \$299	190	163	268	221	261	142	240
\$300 to \$399	133	57	136	75	53	38	95
\$400 to \$499	19	10	17	21	4	—	18
\$500 or more	17	—	44	7	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	262	258	265	220	210	229	255
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$20,000	228	129	264	263	262	126	214
Less than 20 percent	67	39	82	92	136	50	69
20 to 24 percent	29	6	15	43	29	11	43
25 to 29 percent	52	13	27	30	17	14	23
30 to 34 percent	20	17	31	18	24	9	10
35 percent or more	47	54	109	74	56	32	69
Not computed	13	—	—	6	—	10	—
Median	26.1	31.9	31.3	24.2	19.7	23.6	24.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999	289	210	269	350	320	234	268
Less than 20 percent	177	110	177	246	256	140	178
20 to 24 percent	29	47	42	61	35	34	24
25 to 29 percent	16	17	23	33	14	36	39
30 to 34 percent	19	5	8	—	6	8	20
35 percent or more	48	31	19	10	9	16	7
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.5	19.4	16.1	14.7	13.6	17.6	16.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999	343	210	290	188	343	120	239
Less than 20 percent	255	135	201	142	284	112	180
20 to 24 percent	31	53	41	27	50	6	43
25 to 29 percent	40	13	18	14	—	2	11
30 to 34 percent	17	4	30	—	9	—	3
35 percent or more	—	5	—	5	—	—	2
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.3	16.7	15.6	13.9	14.4	10.4	15.0
\$50,000 or more	266	147	379	273	289	107	246
Less than 20 percent	238	114	254	240	265	95	211
20 to 24 percent	22	21	31	27	17	12	35
25 to 29 percent	—	12	49	6	7	—	—
30 to 34 percent	2	—	37	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	4	—	8	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.4	13.7	13.7	10.0	10.0	11.1	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	480	109	457	369	631	233	256
GROSS RENT							
Less than \$100	11	—	5	—	—	—	4
\$100 to \$199	46	6	—	12	76	11	29
\$200 to \$299	142	24	90	30	215	62	57
\$300 to \$399	95	34	87	76	164	74	41
\$400 to \$499	79	17	175	136	71	38	60
\$500 to \$599	53	8	25	52	33	—	18
\$600 to \$749	3	7	20	32	13	5	6
\$750 to \$999	—	7	26	—	5	3	1
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	51	6	29	31	54	40	40
Median (dollars)	309	355	421	425	299	338	347
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$10,000	139	5	97	133	224	51	102
Less than 20 percent	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	10	—	—	—	9	2	4
25 to 29 percent	9	—	—	1	16	6	13
30 to 34 percent	11	—	—	13	22	—	7
35 percent or more	90	5	89	101	145	41	56
Not computed	18	—	8	18	32	2	22
Median	47.3	45.0	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	43.6
\$10,000 to \$19,999	163	45	105	83	263	92	77
Less than 20 percent	48	14	33	2	22	10	19
20 to 24 percent	23	17	12	6	36	13	24
25 to 29 percent	51	—	9	6	131	8	—
30 to 34 percent	13	—	9	18	13	27	—
35 percent or more	6	8	37	38	32	14	26
Not computed	22	6	5	13	29	20	8
Median	24.9	21.6	27.8	36.7	27.3	30.9	23.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999	140	32	97	88	118	58	53
Less than 20 percent	98	—	69	40	64	28	34
20 to 24 percent	7	17	20	43	36	13	9
25 to 29 percent	17	7	—	3	6	4	—
30 to 34 percent	—	8	—	—	12	3	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Not computed	18	—	8	2	—	8	10
Median	15.8	24.7	17.8	20.3	19.4	18.3	18.1
\$35,000 or more	38	27	158	65	26	32	24
Less than 20 percent	36	20	124	63	20	22	22
20 to 24 percent	—	7	26	—	6	—	2
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	2	—	8	2	—	10	—
Median	10.3	12.8	13.5	13.3	14.0	11.6	13.3

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	Chautauque County			Ounkirk city, Chautauque County		Jamestown city, Chautauque County	Remainder of Chautauque County
		Total	Dunkirk city	Jamestown city	Tract 354	Tract 355	Tract 303	Tract 363
Occupied housing units -----	52 105	52 105	5 077	13 618	1 197	1 205	894	1 525
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990 -----	392	392	—	52	—	—	—	20
1985 to 1988 -----	1 621	1 621	73	102	47	7	—	66
1980 to 1984 -----	1 936	1 936	108	290	71	—	15	133
1970 to 1979 -----	6 183	6 183	325	764	148	113	81	276
1960 to 1969 -----	4 658	4 658	345	801	58	120	39	94
1950 to 1959 -----	6 465	6 465	595	1 423	127	141	53	137
1940 to 1949 -----	3 977	3 977	320	1 224	46	71	111	77
1939 or earlier -----	26 873	26 873	3 311	8 962	700	753	595	722
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom -----	388	388	27	175	13	6	11	18
1 bedroom -----	5 254	5 254	515	2 280	144	165	168	84
2 bedrooms -----	14 528	14 528	1 177	4 407	274	284	270	487
3 bedrooms -----	21 869	21 869	2 239	5 192	541	503	312	610
4 bedrooms -----	7 808	7 808	906	1 220	191	224	110	243
5 or more bedrooms -----	2 258	2 258	213	344	34	23	23	83
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities -----	51 814	51 814	5 063	13 540	1 190	1 205	894	1 515
Source of water, public system or private company -----	35 289	35 289	5 077	13 585	1 197	1 205	886	849
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	33 957	33 957	5 058	13 563	1 190	1 199	881	656
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	279	279	7	45	7	—	7	31
Owner-occupied housing units -----	199	199	—	—	—	—	—	31
Renter-occupied housing units -----	80	80	7	45	7	—	7	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas -----	38 976	38 976	4 758	11 626	1 085	1 070	834	1 054
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	1 673	1 673	50	60	7	21	—	41
Electricity -----	4 432	4 432	227	1 740	95	114	52	130
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	2 982	2 982	14	24	—	—	—	122
All other fuels -----	4 024	4 024	28	160	10	—	8	178
No fuel used -----	18	18	—	8	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None -----	6 271	6 271	837	2 999	265	218	332	109
1 -----	20 646	20 646	2 217	6 102	507	553	357	549
2 -----	18 669	18 669	1 526	3 654	292	361	172	655
3 or more -----	6 519	6 519	497	863	133	73	33	212
Vehicles per household -----	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.3	.9	1.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units -----	36 225	36 225	3 500	7 178	781	821	297	1 121
1989 to March 1990 -----	2 353	2 353	170	494	25	32	29	107
1985 to 1988 -----	6 809	6 809	388	1 388	78	65	53	213
1980 to 1984 -----	5 191	5 191	387	1 121	103	100	21	168
1970 to 1979 -----	8 655	8 655	728	1 445	121	147	58	295
1969 or earlier -----	13 217	13 217	1 827	2 730	454	477	136	338
Renter-occupied housing units -----	15 880	15 880	1 577	6 440	416	384	597	404
1989 to March 1990 -----	5 971	5 971	591	2 410	122	194	222	135
1985 to 1988 -----	5 492	5 492	512	2 204	177	74	247	145
1980 to 1984 -----	2 126	2 126	224	945	53	35	63	67
1970 to 1979 -----	1 324	1 324	159	506	55	31	36	28
1969 or earlier -----	967	967	91	375	9	50	29	29
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit -----	2 632	2 632	282	1 172	97	89	229	75
Householder 65 years and over -----	14 142	14 142	1 701	3 894	410	460	171	368
Owner-occupied housing units -----	10 311	10 311	1 258	2 384	301	307	107	260
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	52	52	—	5	—	—	—	7
No telephone in unit -----	188	188	35	43	8	13	7	2
No vehicle available -----	3 020	3 020	407	1 304	117	132	53	62
Complete plumbing facilities -----	51 826	51 826	5 070	13 573	1 190	1 205	887	1 494
1.00 or less persons per room -----	51 330	51 330	5 011	13 467	1 170	1 182	874	1 462
1.01 or more persons per room -----	496	496	59	106	20	23	13	32
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	279	279	7	45	7	—	7	31
1.00 or less persons per room -----	252	252	7	45	7	—	7	18
1.01 or more persons per room -----	27	27	—	—	—	—	—	13
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	34 586	34 586	29 937	33 838	31 186	26 907	25 038	32 870
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	17 552	17 552	17 408	15 909	15 119	15 094	12 914	17 283
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	6 893	6 893	681	2 427	176	208	351	177
Owner-occupied housing units -----	2 165	2 165	204	341	43	61	52	55
Renter-occupied housing units -----	4 728	4 728	477	2 086	133	147	299	122

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	Chautauqua County			Dunkirk city, Chautauqua County		Jamestown city, Chautauqua County	Remainder of Chautauqua County	
		Total	Dunkirk city	Jamestown city	Tract 354	Tract 355	Tract 303	Tract 363	
		25 226	25 226	2 963	5 935	639	669	227	579
Specified owner-occupied housing units									
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS		25 226	25 226	2 963	5 935	639	669	227	579
With a mortgage		12 918	12 918	1 207	3 027	277	233	95	307
Less than \$300		427	427	84	133	25	24	20	5
\$300 to \$399		1 820	1 820	135	559	39	9	25	41
\$400 to \$499		2 573	2 573	326	600	70	94	36	55
\$500 to \$599		2 491	2 491	248	652	53	62	7	61
\$600 to \$799		3 320	3 320	288	746	76	32	7	107
\$800 to \$999		1 303	1 303	109	230	14	12	—	26
\$1,000 to \$1,499		828	828	17	100	—	—	—	12
\$1,500 to \$1,999		87	87	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more		69	69	—	7	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)		564	564	517	531	506	489	404	578
Net mortgaged		12 308	12 308	1 756	2 908	362	436	132	272
Less than \$100		152	152	—	56	—	—	6	—
\$100 to \$199		3 478	3 478	419	1 140	84	112	85	71
\$200 to \$299		5 931	5 931	970	1 328	208	268	25	133
\$300 to \$399		2 131	2 131	326	290	70	56	—	39
\$400 to \$499		415	415	41	69	—	—	16	29
\$500 or more		201	201	—	25	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)		239	239	244	216	239	237	182	242
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000		6 674	6 674	1 011	1 644	199	285	103	156
Less than 20 percent		2 229	2 229	328	666	82	111	43	40
20 to 24 percent		1 093	1 093	161	306	35	43	—	20
25 to 29 percent		732	732	102	173	10	34	—	6
30 to 34 percent		633	633	115	142	15	24	6	12
35 percent or more		1 881	1 881	277	327	57	59	47	78
Not computed		106	106	28	30	—	14	—	—
Median		24.8	24.8	25.1	22.3	22.5	22.8	31.3	35.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999		7 538	7 538	843	1 849	195	152	96	206
Less than 20 percent		4 832	4 832	613	1 210	135	120	73	113
20 to 24 percent		1 137	1 137	125	308	34	23	—	52
25 to 29 percent		734	734	60	197	20	9	—	12
30 to 34 percent		431	431	32	95	6	—	—	16
35 percent or more		404	404	13	39	—	—	—	13
Not computed		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median		16.7	16.7	15.8	16.3	15.1	15.0	13.5	18.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999		5 862	5 862	651	1 415	161	137	20	103
Less than 20 percent		4 624	4 624	555	1 186	138	127	13	73
20 to 24 percent		775	775	82	132	19	10	7	14
25 to 29 percent		281	281	8	90	4	—	—	16
30 to 34 percent		120	120	6	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more		62	62	—	7	—	—	—	—
Not computed		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median		14.0	14.0	12.8	14.0	11.7	10.4	14.5	12.4
\$50,000 or more		5 152	5 152	458	1 027	84	95	8	114
Less than 20 percent		4 579	4 579	444	973	80	95	8	110
20 to 24 percent		376	376	10	40	4	—	—	4
25 to 29 percent		135	135	4	14	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent		41	41	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more		21	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median		10.9	10.9	10.0	10.3	10.0	10.1	10.0	10.3
Specified renter-occupied housing units		15 350	15 350	1 577	6 440	416	384	597	386
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100		113	113	7	54	—	7	6	6
\$100 to \$199		1 482	1 482	207	717	85	87	76	54
\$200 to \$299		4 048	4 048	418	1 981	141	99	218	65
\$300 to \$399		4 685	4 685	454	2 280	80	120	177	153
\$400 to \$499		2 605	2 605	255	847	57	26	60	56
\$500 to \$599		863	863	116	212	34	12	42	20
\$600 to \$749		308	308	31	55	5	7	—	4
\$750 to \$999		137	137	—	29	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more		52	52	5	—	5	—	—	—
No cash rent		1 057	1 057	84	265	9	26	18	28
Median (dollars)		327	327	330	313	269	291	295	331
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000		5 840	5 840	714	2 675	220	212	299	142
Less than 20 percent		103	103	13	76	—	13	7	4
20 to 24 percent		257	257	51	109	24	19	—	16
25 to 29 percent		357	357	41	178	23	18	5	18
30 to 34 percent		407	407	95	141	26	27	—	4
35 percent or more		577	577	56	228	9	16	12	25
Not computed		50.0+	49.1	50.0+	39.8	44.2	50.0+	46.8	46.8
Median		4 598	4 598	351	1 898	76	100	149	138
\$10,000 to \$19,999		648	648	36	326	—	27	35	15
Less than 20 percent		814	814	93	383	25	14	37	37
20 to 24 percent		958	958	72	430	15	15	27	25
25 to 29 percent		691	691	45	289	13	25	14	18
30 to 34 percent		1 135	1 135	89	377	23	9	30	42
35 percent or more		352	352	16	93	—	10	6	1
Not computed		28.4	28.4	27.7	27.2	29.3	26.3	24.9	28.3
Median		3 361	3 361	321	1 413	78	32	125	62
\$20,000 to \$34,999		2 119	2 119	178	922	40	22	97	48
Less than 20 percent		720	720	98	291	27	10	11	8
20 to 24 percent		196	196	24	101	11	—	7	6
25 to 29 percent		62	62	4	27	—	—	10	—
30 to 34 percent		26	26	—	7	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more		238	238	17	65	—	—	—	—
Not computed		17.6	17.6	18.4	17.5	19.6	17.5	17.2	16.3
Median		1 551	1 551	191	454	42	40	24	44
\$35,000 or more		1 361	1 361	175	414	37	40	24	42
Less than 20 percent		74	74	5	16	5	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent		27	27	—	16	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent		14	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more		75	75	11	8	—	—	—	—
Not computed		11.4	11.4	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	11.1

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	Chautauquo County			Jamestown city, Chautauquo County
		Total	Dunkirk city	Jamestown city	
Occupied housing units	655	655	178	367	182
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT					
1989 to March 1990	-	-	-	-	-
1985 to 1988	40	40	7	23	-
1980 to 1984	22	22	-	22	-
1970 to 1979	61	61	16	25	12
1960 to 1969	54	54	22	17	10
1950 to 1959	26	26	6	12	-
1940 to 1949	33	33	4	20	4
1939 or earlier	419	419	123	248	156
BEDROOMS					
No bedroom	23	23	8	12	12
1 bedroom	148	148	12	95	12
2 bedrooms	145	145	41	89	35
3 bedrooms	208	208	53	141	93
4 bedrooms	113	113	57	30	30
5 or more bedrooms	18	18	7	-	-
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS					
Complete kitchen facilities	650	650	178	367	182
Source of water, public system or private company	597	597	178	367	182
Sewage disposal, public sewer	573	573	169	356	182
Locking complete plumbing facilities	-	-	-	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units	-	-	-	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units	-	-	-	-	-
HOUSE HEATING FUEL					
Utility gas	528	528	158	302	163
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	17	17	6	8	-
Electricity	81	81	14	57	19
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	13	13	-	-	-
All other fuels	16	16	-	-	-
No fuel used	-	-	-	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE					
None	264	264	72	173	70
1	232	232	61	134	73
2	140	140	42	46	25
3 or more	19	19	3	14	14
Vehicles per household	.9	.9	.9	.7	.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT					
Owner-occupied housing units	277	277	57	147	100
1989 to March 1990	12	12	8	4	-
1985 to 1988	47	47	7	29	-
1980 to 1984	57	57	13	22	12
1970 to 1979	85	85	29	26	22
1969 or earlier	76	76	-	66	66
Renter-occupied housing units	378	378	121	220	82
1989 to March 1990	192	192	48	113	49
1985 to 1988	101	101	42	53	13
1980 to 1984	57	57	27	30	8
1970 to 1979	22	22	4	18	6
1969 or earlier	6	6	-	6	6
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS					
No telephone in unit	153	153	67	73	47
Householder 65 years and over	145	145	16	80	48
Owner-occupied housing units	74	74	-	34	30
Locking complete plumbing facilities	-	-	-	-	-
No telephone in unit	8	8	8	-	-
No vehicle available	61	61	16	45	17
Complete plumbing facilities	655	655	178	367	182
1.00 or less persons per room	628	628	174	360	175
1.01 or more persons per room	27	27	4	7	7
Locking complete plumbing facilities	-	-	-	-	-
1.00 or less persons per room	-	-	-	-	-
1.01 or more persons per room	-	-	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:					
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	28 889	28 889	29 785	29 370	24 978
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	10 998	10 998	10 520	9 214	11 797
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	234	234	96	118	53
Owner-occupied housing units	30	30	-	23	23
Renter-occupied housing units	204	204	96	95	30

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability; see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	Chautauque County		Jamestown city, Chautauque County
		Total	Dunkirk city	Jamestown city
				Tract 303
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----	202	202	42	122
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS				79
With a mortgage-----	128	128	42	66
Less than \$300-----	2	2	—	—
\$300 to \$399-----	5	5	4	—
\$400 to \$499-----	24	24	8	12
\$500 to \$599-----	54	54	23	31
\$600 to \$799-----	35	35	7	15
\$800 to \$999-----	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499-----	8	8	—	8
\$1,500 to \$1,999-----	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more-----	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)-----	542	542	524	555
Not mortgaged-----	74	74	—	56
Less than \$100-----	7	7	—	7
\$100 to \$199-----	21	21	—	14
\$200 to \$299-----	35	35	—	35
\$300 to \$399-----	11	11	—	—
\$400 to \$499-----	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more-----	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)-----	218	218	—	214
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
Less than \$20,000-----	58	58	7	41
Less than 20 percent-----	2	2	—	—
20 to 24 percent-----	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	5	5	—	5
30 to 34 percent-----	1	1	—	—
35 percent or more-----	50	50	7	36
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—
Median-----	—	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
Less than 20 percent-----	51	51	11	21
20 to 24 percent-----	20	20	—	7
25 to 29 percent-----	7	7	7	7
30 to 34 percent-----	4	4	4	—
35 percent or more-----	10	10	—	10
Not computed-----	10	10	—	4
Median-----	23.9	23.9	23.9	31.7
\$35,000 to \$49,999-----	72	72	24	39
Less than 20 percent-----	72	72	24	39
20 to 24 percent-----	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—
Median-----	—	—	—	—
\$50,000 or more-----	15.7	15.7	15.0	15.4
Less than 20 percent-----	21	21	—	21
20 to 24 percent-----	21	21	—	21
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—
Median-----	—	—	—	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units-----	10.0-	10.0-	—	10.0-
GROSS RENT	378	378	121	220
Less than \$100-----	4	4	4	—
\$100 to \$199-----	32	32	11	21
\$200 to \$299-----	130	130	41	78
\$300 to \$399-----	117	117	34	75
\$400 to \$499-----	73	73	21	34
\$500 to \$599-----	10	10	10	—
\$600 to \$749-----	—	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999-----	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more-----	—	—	—	—
No cash rent-----	12	12	—	12
Median (dollars)-----	312	312	330	304
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
Less than \$10,000-----	231	231	63	155
Less than 20 percent-----	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent-----	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	17	17	5	12
35 percent or more-----	163	163	53	97
Not computed-----	51	51	5	46
Median-----	—	—	—	12
\$10,000 to \$19,999-----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
Less than 20 percent-----	80	80	42	29
20 to 24 percent-----	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	15	15	4	11
30 to 34 percent-----	17	17	6	11
35 percent or more-----	12	12	5	7
Not computed-----	36	36	27	—
Median-----	—	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	33.3	33.3	38.3	26.6
Less than 20 percent-----	44	44	8	36
20 to 24 percent-----	40	40	4	36
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	—	20
30 to 34 percent-----	4	4	4	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—
Median-----	—	—	—	—
\$35,000 or more-----	15.5	15.5	17.5	15.5
Less than 20 percent-----	23	23	8	—
20 to 24 percent-----	23	23	8	—
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—
Median-----	12.5	12.5	12.5	—

Table 38. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	Chautauque County
Occupied housing units	157	157
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT		
1989 to March 1990	—	—
1985 to 1988	9	9
1980 to 1984	10	10
1970 to 1979	15	15
1960 to 1969	18	18
1950 to 1959	8	8
1940 to 1949	5	5
1939 or earlier	92	92
BEDROOMS		
No bedroom	—	—
1 bedroom	32	32
2 bedrooms	52	52
3 bedrooms	45	45
4 bedrooms	28	28
5 or more bedrooms	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS		
Complete kitchen facilities	157	157
Source of water, public system or private company	118	118
Sewage disposal, public sewer	116	116
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL		
Utility gas	136	136
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	2	2
Electricity	7	7
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	6	6
All other fuels	6	6
No fuel used	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE		
None	46	46
1	67	67
2	39	39
3 or more	5	5
Vehicles per household	1.0	1.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT		
Owner-occupied housing units	77	77
1989 to March 1990	4	4
1985 to 1988	18	18
1980 to 1984	21	21
1970 to 1979	29	29
1969 or earlier	5	5
Renter-occupied housing units	80	80
1989 to March 1990	36	36
1985 to 1988	37	37
1980 to 1984	7	7
1970 to 1979	—	—
1969 or earlier	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS		
No telephone in unit	57	57
Householder 65 years and over	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—
No vehicle available	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities	157	157
1.00 or less persons per room	157	157
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:		
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	28 024	28 024
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	13 892	13 892
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	50	50
Owner-occupied housing units	14	14
Renter-occupied housing units	36	36

Table 39. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	Chautauquo County
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	60	60
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS		
With a mortgage -----	59	59
Less than \$300 -----	2	2
\$300 to \$399 -----	7	7
\$400 to \$499 -----	2	2
\$500 to \$599 -----	31	31
\$600 to \$799 -----	11	11
\$800 to \$999 -----	4	4
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	2	2
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	-	-
\$2,000 or more -----	-	-
Median (dollars) -----	569	569
Not mortgaged -----	1	1
Less than \$100 -----	-	-
\$100 to \$199 -----	-	-
\$200 to \$299 -----	1	1
\$300 to \$399 -----	-	-
\$400 to \$499 -----	-	-
\$500 or more -----	-	-
Median (dollars) -----	225	225
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$20,000 -----	24	24
Less than 20 percent -----	-	-
20 to 24 percent -----	8	8
25 to 29 percent -----	-	-
30 to 34 percent -----	-	-
35 percent or more -----	16	16
Not computed -----	-	-
Median -----	-	-
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	50.0+	50.0+
Less than 20 percent -----	22	22
20 to 24 percent -----	2	2
25 to 29 percent -----	5	5
30 to 34 percent -----	15	15
35 percent or more -----	-	-
Not computed -----	-	-
Median -----	31.3	31.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	8	8
Less than 20 percent -----	8	8
20 to 24 percent -----	-	-
25 to 29 percent -----	-	-
30 to 34 percent -----	-	-
35 percent or more -----	-	-
Not computed -----	-	-
Median -----	17.5	17.5
\$50,000 or more -----	6	6
Less than 20 percent -----	6	6
20 to 24 percent -----	-	-
25 to 29 percent -----	-	-
30 to 34 percent -----	-	-
35 percent or more -----	-	-
Not computed -----	-	-
Median -----	13.8	13.8
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	78	78
GROSS RENT		
Less than \$100 -----	-	-
\$100 to \$199 -----	25	25
\$200 to \$299 -----	18	18
\$300 to \$399 -----	32	32
\$400 to \$499 -----	3	3
\$500 to \$599 -----	-	-
\$600 to \$749 -----	-	-
\$750 to \$999 -----	-	-
\$1,000 or more -----	-	-
No cash rent -----	-	-
Median (dollars) -----	290	290
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$10,000 -----	43	43
Less than 20 percent -----	-	-
20 to 24 percent -----	-	-
25 to 29 percent -----	-	-
30 to 34 percent -----	7	7
35 percent or more -----	36	36
Not computed -----	-	-
Median -----	-	-
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	50.0+	50.0+
Less than 20 percent -----	24	24
20 to 24 percent -----	8	8
25 to 29 percent -----	8	8
30 to 34 percent -----	-	-
35 percent or more -----	7	7
Not computed -----	-	-
Median -----	1	1
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	22.5	22.5
Less than 20 percent -----	8	8
20 to 24 percent -----	8	8
25 to 29 percent -----	-	-
30 to 34 percent -----	-	-
35 percent or more -----	-	-
Not computed -----	-	-
Median -----	-	-
\$35,000 or more -----	22.5	22.5
Less than 20 percent -----	3	3
20 to 24 percent -----	3	3
25 to 29 percent -----	-	-
30 to 34 percent -----	-	-
35 percent or more -----	-	-
Not computed -----	-	-
Median -----	10.0	10.0

Table 40. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	Chautauqua County
Occupied housing units -----	172	172
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT		
1989 to March 1990 -----	-	-
1985 to 1988 -----	7	7
1980 to 1984 -----	21	21
1970 to 1979 -----	39	39
1960 to 1969 -----	62	62
1950 to 1959 -----	19	19
1940 to 1949 -----	9	9
1939 or earlier -----	15	15
BEDROOMS		
No bedroom -----	-	-
1 bedroom -----	26	26
2 bedrooms -----	37	37
3 bedrooms -----	60	60
4 bedrooms -----	33	33
5 or more bedrooms -----	16	16
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS		
Complete kitchen facilities -----	172	172
Source of water, public system or private company -----	164	164
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	163	163
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units -----	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units -----	-	-
HOUSE HEATING FUEL		
Utility gas -----	150	150
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	-	-
Electricity -----	19	19
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	-	-
All other fuels -----	3	3
No fuel used -----	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE		
None -----	9	9
1 -----	70	70
2 -----	67	67
3 or more -----	26	26
Vehicles per household -----	1.7	1.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT		
Owner-occupied housing units -----	97	97
1989 to March 1990 -----	17	17
1985 to 1988 -----	25	25
1980 to 1984 -----	33	33
1970 to 1979 -----	12	12
1969 or earlier -----	10	10
Renter-occupied housing units -----	75	75
1989 to March 1990 -----	40	40
1985 to 1988 -----	35	35
1980 to 1984 -----	-	-
1970 to 1979 -----	-	-
1969 or earlier -----	-	-
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS		
No telephone in unit -----	12	12
Householder 65 years and over -----	10	10
Owner-occupied housing units -----	10	10
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	-	-
No telephone in unit -----	-	-
No vehicle available -----	3	3
Complete plumbing facilities -----	172	172
1.00 or less persons per room -----	150	150
1.01 or more persons per room -----	22	22
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	-	-
1.00 or less persons per room -----	-	-
1.01 or more persons per room -----	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:		
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	101 450	101 450
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	32 431	32 431
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	8	8
Owner-occupied housing units -----	6	6
Renter-occupied housing units -----	2	2

Table 41. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	Chautauqua County
Specified owner-occupied housing units	92	92
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS		
With a mortgage	72	72
Less than \$300	—	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—
\$400 to \$499	7	7
\$500 to \$599	8	8
\$600 to \$799	7	7
\$800 to \$999	21	21
\$1,000 to \$1,499	14	14
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—
\$2,000 or more	15	15
Median (dollars)	894	894
Not mortgaged	20	20
Less than \$100	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	—
\$200 to \$299	9	9
\$300 to \$399	11	11
\$400 to \$499	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—
Median (dollars)	317	317
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$20,000	9	9
Less than 20 percent	—	—
20 to 24 percent	3	3
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	6	6
Median	22.5	22.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	8	8
Less than 20 percent	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	8	8
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	27.5	27.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	24	24
Less than 20 percent	8	8
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	9	9
30 to 34 percent	7	7
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	27.5	27.5
\$50,000 or more	51	51
Less than 20 percent	44	44
20 to 24 percent	7	7
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	27.2	27.2
Specified renter-occupied housing units	73	73
GROSS RENT		
Less than \$100	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	—
\$200 to \$299	12	12
\$300 to \$399	24	24
\$400 to \$499	17	17
\$500 to \$599	2	2
\$600 to \$749	7	7
\$750 to \$999	11	11
\$1,000 or more	—	—
No cash rent	—	—
Median (dollars)	451	451
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$10,000	2	2
Less than 20 percent	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	2	2
Not computed	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	6	6
Less than 20 percent	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	6	6
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	27.5	27.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	36	36
Less than 20 percent	30	30
20 to 24 percent	6	6
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	16.7	16.7
\$35,000 or more	29	29
Less than 20 percent	18	18
20 to 24 percent	11	11
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	18.5	18.5

Table 42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	Chautauque County			Dunkirk city, Chautauque County		
		Total	Dunkirk city	Jamestown city	Tract 354		Tract 355
					Tract 354	Tract 355	
Occupied housing units -----	1 031	1 031	616	243	163	199	108
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT							
1989 to March 1990 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1985 to 1988 -----	34	34	32	-	17	-	-
1980 to 1984 -----	64	64	39	4	27	8	7
1970 to 1979 -----	124	124	73	32	37	-	12
1960 to 1969 -----	2	2	-	-	-	16	20
1950 to 1959 -----	64	64	36	9	-	-	-
1940 to 1949 -----	72	72	14	48	-	18	14
1939 or earlier -----	671	671	422	150	82	148	55
BEDROOMS							
No bedroom -----	20	20	6	12	-	6	-
1 bedroom -----	188	188	85	67	23	32	7
2 bedrooms -----	349	349	245	75	77	69	56
3 bedrooms -----	335	335	186	70	50	53	32
4 bedrooms -----	108	108	73	19	7	33	13
5 or more bedrooms -----	31	31	21	-	6	6	-
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS							
Complete kitchen facilities -----	1 026	1 026	616	243	163	199	108
Source of water, public system or private company -----	992	992	616	243	163	199	108
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	975	975	616	243	163	199	108
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	8	8	-	-	-	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units -----	8	8	-	-	-	-	-
HOUSE HEATING FUEL							
Utility gas -----	895	895	573	205	143	183	101
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	23	23	13	-	5	8	-
Electricity -----	87	87	23	35	15	8	-
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
All other fuels -----	22	22	7	3	-	-	-
No fuel used -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							
None -----	293	293	169	92	63	50	8
1 -----	486	486	324	105	75	109	72
2 -----	210	210	93	38	19	40	15
3 or more -----	42	42	30	8	6	-	13
Vehicles per household -----	1.0	1.0	1.0	.8	.8	.9	1.3
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units -----	262	262	153	34	23	41	39
1989 to March 1990 -----	50	50	42	-	6	12	18
1985 to 1988 -----	80	80	42	19	10	12	8
1980 to 1984 -----	48	48	19	15	-	-	7
1970 to 1979 -----	54	54	31	-	-	11	6
1969 or earlier -----	30	30	19	-	7	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units -----	769	769	463	209	140	158	69
1989 to March 1990 -----	380	380	237	97	85	75	38
1985 to 1988 -----	295	295	187	87	55	68	20
1980 to 1984 -----	80	80	32	25	-	8	11
1970 to 1979 -----	10	10	7	-	-	7	-
1969 or earlier -----	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							
No telephone in unit -----	368	368	268	64	64	116	42
Householder 65 years and over -----	86	86	43	30	15	17	-
Owner-occupied housing units -----	52	52	30	11	7	17	-
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No telephone in unit -----	11	11	11	-	-	11	-
No vehicle available -----	42	42	12	30	7	-	-
Complete plumbing facilities -----	1 023	1 023	616	243	163	199	108
1.00 or less persons per room -----	965	965	580	234	135	191	108
1.01 or more persons per room -----	58	58	36	9	28	8	-
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	8	8	-	-	-	-	-
1.00 or less persons per room -----	8	8	-	-	-	-	-
1.01 or more persons per room -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:							
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	29 056	29 056	27 512	24 232	14 496	32 352	34 987
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	12 836	12 836	11 806	12 511	11 061	18 335	6 316
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	553	553	362	138	99	106	55
Owner-occupied housing units -----	31	31	22	4	6	-	5
Renter-occupied housing units -----	522	522	340	134	93	106	50

Table 43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	Chautauqua County			Dunkirk city, Chautauqua County		
		Total	Dunkirk city	Jamestown city	Tract 354	Tract 355	Tract 356
Specified owner-occupied housing units	225	225	130	34	17	34	39
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS							
With a mortgage	166	166	93	19	17	17	39
Less than \$300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	38	38	21	11	—	—	14
\$400 to \$499	18	18	14	—	—	—	7
\$500 to \$599	35	35	21	—	4	17	—
\$600 to \$799	63	63	37	—	13	—	18
\$800 to \$999	4	4	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	8	8	—	8	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	585	585	570	393	632	565	439
Net mortgaged	59	59	37	15	—	17	—
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	22	22	11	11	—	11	—
\$200 to \$299	37	37	26	4	—	6	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	220	220	247	184	—	189	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$20,000	83	83	48	26	13	11	12
Less than 20 percent	11	11	—	11	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	6	6	6	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	22	22	11	11	—	11	—
30 to 34 percent	11	11	7	4	—	7	—
35 percent or more	33	33	24	—	13	—	5
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	31.1	31.1	37.5	25.9	49.3	27.5	34.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999	65	65	44	—	4	12	13
Less than 20 percent	19	19	15	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	27	27	10	—	4	—	6
25 to 29 percent	19	19	19	—	—	12	7
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	22.5	22.5	23.5	—	22.5	27.5	25.4
\$35,000 to \$49,999	41	41	21	—	—	—	8
Less than 20 percent	39	39	21	—	—	—	8
20 to 24 percent	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.8	16.8	16.0	—	—	—	12.5
\$50,000 or more	36	36	17	8	—	11	6
Less than 20 percent	28	28	17	—	—	11	6
20 to 24 percent	8	8	—	8	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.5	12.5	10.0	22.5	—	10.0	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	760	760	463	209	140	158	69
GROSS RENT							
Less than \$100	20	20	8	12	8	—	—
\$100 to \$199	46	46	30	16	13	13	—
\$200 to \$299	249	249	155	74	27	67	29
\$300 to \$399	276	276	171	70	35	64	34
\$400 to \$499	126	126	65	28	45	14	—
\$500 to \$599	33	33	30	3	12	—	6
\$600 to \$749	6	6	—	6	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999	4	4	4	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	319	319	325	302	344	296	306
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$10,000	456	456	325	96	81	104	50
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	7	7	7	—	—	7	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	19	19	16	—	—	9	7
35 percent or more	381	381	275	83	68	88	43
Not computed	49	49	27	13	13	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	175	175	82	60	40	17	19
Less than 20 percent	21	21	8	13	—	8	—
20 to 24 percent	8	8	6	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	38	38	16	20	9	—	7
30 to 34 percent	14	14	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	94	94	52	27	31	9	12
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	35.7	35.7	36.4	29.2	37.9	35.3	36.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	84	84	37	41	8	29	—
Less than 20 percent	62	62	23	33	—	23	—
20 to 24 percent	22	22	14	8	8	6	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	14.6	14.6	18.6	13.1	22.5	17.3	—
\$35,000 or more	45	45	19	12	11	8	—
Less than 20 percent	45	45	19	12	11	8	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	—

Table 44. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	Chautauqua County			Dunkirk city Chautauqua County		
		Total	Dunkirk city	Jamestown city	Tract 354	Tract 355	Tract 356
Occupied housing units -----	51 693	51 693	4 853	13 537	1 123	1 137	1 362
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT							
1989 to March 1990 -----	392	392	-	52	-	-	-
1985 to 1988 -----	1 619	1 619	73	102	47	7	19
1980 to 1984 -----	1 905	1 905	89	286	52	-	15
1970 to 1979 -----	6 126	6 126	297	754	128	113	19
1960 to 1969 -----	4 658	4 658	345	801	58	120	54
1950 to 1959 -----	6 440	6 440	595	1 414	127	141	183
1940 to 1949 -----	3 954	3 954	311	1 215	46	62	119
1939 or earlier -----	26 599	26 599	3 143	8 913	665	694	953
BEDROOMS							
No bedroom -----	368	368	21	163	13	-	-
1 bedroom -----	5 187	5 187	484	2 267	144	148	76
2 bedrooms -----	14 412	14 412	1 100	4 381	243	265	321
3 bedrooms -----	21 722	21 722	2 162	5 173	504	490	655
4 bedrooms -----	7 758	7 758	879	1 209	191	211	232
5 or more bedrooms -----	2 246	2 246	207	344	28	23	78
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS							
Complete kitchen facilities -----	51 402	51 402	4 839	13 459	1 116	1 137	1 355
Source of water, public system or private company -----	34 899	34 899	4 853	13 504	1 123	1 137	1 362
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	33 575	33 575	4 834	13 482	1 116	1 131	1 356
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	271	271	7	45	7	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units -----	199	199	-	-	-	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units -----	72	72	7	45	7	-	-
HOUSE HEATING FUEL							
Utility gas -----	38 613	38 613	4 542	11 564	1 011	1 010	1 313
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	1 663	1 663	42	60	7	13	5
Electricity -----	4 401	4 401	227	1 721	95	114	12
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	2 980	2 980	14	24	-	-	14
All other fuels -----	4 018	4 018	28	160	10	-	18
No fuel used -----	18	18	-	8	-	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							
None -----	6 138	6 138	757	2 967	221	202	145
1 -----	20 438	20 438	2 087	6 053	477	508	548
2 -----	18 598	18 598	1 512	3 654	292	354	479
3 or more -----	6 519	6 519	497	863	133	73	190
Vehicles per household -----	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units -----	36 104	36 104	3 458	7 156	771	809	1 066
1989 to March 1990 -----	2 351	2 351	170	494	25	32	61
1985 to 1988 -----	6 761	6 761	366	1 377	68	53	193
1980 to 1984 -----	5 172	5 172	387	1 110	103	100	99
1970 to 1979 -----	8 620	8 620	714	1 445	121	147	243
1969 or earlier -----	13 200	13 200	1 821	2 730	454	477	470
Renter-occupied housing units -----	15 589	15 589	1 395	6 381	352	328	296
1989 to March 1990 -----	5 804	5 804	474	2 380	71	155	109
1985 to 1988 -----	5 396	5 396	456	2 175	164	57	106
1980 to 1984 -----	2 100	2 100	215	945	53	35	47
1970 to 1979 -----	1 324	1 324	159	506	55	31	22
1969 or earlier -----	965	965	91	375	9	50	12
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							
No telephone in unit -----	2 501	2 501	203	1 134	59	60	56
Householder 65 years and over -----	14 112	14 112	1 695	3 883	410	460	373
Owner-occupied housing units -----	10 283	10 283	1 252	2 373	301	307	326
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	52	52	-	5	-	-	-
No telephone in unit -----	188	188	35	43	8	13	7
No vehicle available -----	3 009	3 009	407	1 293	117	132	60
Complete plumbing facilities -----	51 422	51 422	4 846	13 492	1 116	1 137	1 362
1.00 or less persons per room -----	50 960	50 960	4 808	13 386	1 109	1 122	1 355
1.01 or more persons per room -----	462	462	38	106	7	15	7
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	271	271	7	45	7	-	-
1.00 or less persons per room -----	244	244	7	45	7	-	-
1.01 or more persons per room -----	27	27	-	-	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:							
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	34 618	34 618	30 050	33 900	31 417	26 759	30 960
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	17 667	17 667	18 403	15 975	15 155	16 267	23 684
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	6 665	6 665	521	2 387	125	160	138
Owner-occupied housing units -----	2 148	2 148	192	341	37	61	71
Renter-occupied housing units -----	4 517	4 517	329	2 046	88	99	67

Table 45. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	Chautauque County			Dunkirk city, Chautauque County			
		Total	Dunkirk city	Jamestown city	Tract 354	Tract 355	Tract 356	
Specified owner-occupied housing units		25 122	25 122	2 928	5 913	629	664	946
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage		12 852	12 852	1 192	3 016	267	228	437
Less than \$300		427	427	84	133	25	24	20
\$300 to \$399		1 803	1 803	135	548	39	9	56
\$400 to \$499		2 571	2 571	326	600	70	94	96
\$500 to \$599		2 472	2 472	239	652	49	57	94
\$600 to \$799		3 296	3 296	282	746	70	32	110
\$800 to \$999		1 299	1 299	109	230	14	12	55
\$1,000 to \$1,499		828	828	17	100	—	—	6
\$1,500 to \$1,999		87	87	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more		69	69	7	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)		564	564	516	532	498	486	540
Not mortgaged		12 270	12 270	1 736	2 897	362	436	509
Less than \$100		152	152	—	56	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199		3 467	3 467	419	1 129	84	112	137
\$200 to \$299		5 904	5 904	950	1 328	208	268	277
\$300 to \$399		2 131	2 131	326	290	70	56	77
\$400 to \$499		415	415	41	69	—	—	18
\$500 or more		201	201	—	25	—	—	—
Median (dollars)		239	239	244	217	239	237	233
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000		6 627	6 627	993	1 622	193	285	290
Less than 20 percent		2 218	2 218	328	655	82	111	77
20 to 24 percent		1 087	1 087	155	306	35	43	58
25 to 29 percent		721	721	102	162	10	34	17
30 to 34 percent		633	633	115	142	15	24	41
35 percent or more		1 862	1 862	265	327	51	59	88
Not computed		106	106	28	30	—	14	9
Median		24.8	24.8	25.0	22.3	22.1	22.8	26.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999		7 505	7 505	831	1 849	191	152	281
Less than 20 percent		4 820	4 820	605	1 210	135	120	190
20 to 24 percent		1 116	1 116	121	308	30	23	43
25 to 29 percent		734	734	60	197	20	9	31
30 to 34 percent		431	431	32	95	6	—	8
35 percent or more		404	404	13	39	—	—	9
Not computed		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median		16.7	16.7	15.8	16.3	14.9	15.0	16.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999		5 852	5 852	651	1 415	161	137	204
Less than 20 percent		4 614	4 614	555	1 186	138	127	161
20 to 24 percent		775	775	82	132	19	10	37
25 to 29 percent		281	281	8	90	4	—	—
30 to 34 percent		120	120	6	—	—	—	6
35 percent or more		62	62	—	7	—	—	—
Not computed		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median		14.0	14.0	12.8	14.0	11.7	10.4	12.9
\$50,000 or more		5 138	5 138	453	1 027	84	90	171
Less than 20 percent		4 565	4 565	439	973	80	90	171
20 to 24 percent		376	376	10	40	4	—	—
25 to 29 percent		135	135	4	14	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent		41	41	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more		21	21	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median		10.9	10.9	10.0	10.3	10.0	10.0	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units		15 067	15 067	1 395	6 381	352	328	296
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100		101	101	7	42	—	7	—
\$100 to \$199		1 476	1 476	201	717	85	81	8
\$200 to \$299		3 947	3 947	344	1 963	121	82	37
\$300 to \$399		4 579	4 579	384	2 258	55	87	117
\$400 to \$499		2 572	2 572	248	840	50	26	52
\$500 to \$599		838	838	91	212	22	12	43
\$600 to \$749		308	308	31	55	5	7	13
\$750 to \$999		137	137	—	29	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more		52	52	5	—	5	—	—
No cash rent		1 057	1 057	84	265	9	26	26
Median (dollars)		327	327	330	313	264	288	380
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000		5 665	5 665	593	2 635	187	173	93
Less than 20 percent		103	103	13	76	—	13	—
20 to 24 percent		257	257	51	109	24	19	8
25 to 29 percent		357	357	41	178	23	18	—
30 to 34 percent		398	398	86	141	26	18	7
35 percent or more		3 982	3 982	355	1 903	105	89	63
Not computed		568	568	47	228	9	16	15
Median		50.0+	44.6	44.6	50.0+	37.4	41.1	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999		4 532	4 532	309	1 891	64	83	45
Less than 20 percent		640	640	28	326	—	19	—
20 to 24 percent		808	808	87	383	25	14	15
25 to 29 percent		949	949	65	430	15	15	14
30 to 34 percent		684	684	45	289	13	25	—
35 percent or more		1 099	1 099	68	370	11	—	16
Not computed		352	352	16	93	—	10	—
Median		28.4	28.4	27.4	27.2	27.3	26.2	27.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999		3 345	3 345	313	1 405	70	32	98
Less than 20 percent		2 119	2 119	178	922	40	22	50
20 to 24 percent		704	704	90	283	19	10	30
25 to 29 percent		196	196	24	101	11	—	7
30 to 34 percent		62	62	4	27	—	—	—
35 percent or more		26	26	—	7	—	—	—
Not computed		238	238	17	65	—	—	—
Median		17.6	17.6	18.1	17.5	18.1	17.5	18.7
\$35,000 or more		1 525	1 525	180	450	31	40	60
Less than 20 percent		1 335	1 335	164	410	26	40	60
20 to 24 percent		74	74	5	16	5	—	—
25 to 29 percent		27	27	—	16	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent		14	14	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed		75	75	11	8	—	—	—
Median		11.4	11.4	10.5	10.0-	13.2	10.0-	11.0

Table 46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990

For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA -----	141 895	21.1	62 682	20.9	JAMESTOWN CITY, CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY	4 392	16.3	1 872	15.3
CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY					Tract 301 (pt.) -----	4 632	12.0	1 992	11.6
Total -----	141 895	21.1	62 682	20.9	Tract 302 -----	2 662	15.6	1 258	15.3
Dunkirk city -----	13 989	15.5	5 952	15.7	Tract 303 -----	4 566	11.8	2 052	11.8
Fredonia village -----	10 436	15.8	3 548	16.0	Tract 304 -----	3 989	10.8	2 142	12.3
Jamestown city -----	34 681	13.0	15 461	13.0	Tract 305 -----	4 440	14.8	1 860	15.5
TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNA'S IN CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY					Tract 306 -----	5 056	12.4	2 120	12.1
Tract 301 -----	4 392	16.3	1 872	15.3	Tract 307 -----	4 944	11.6	2 165	11.8
Tract 358 -----	3 928	15.4	1 782	15.6	Tract 373 (pt.) -----	-	-	-	-
Tract 359.01 -----	4 504	16.0	1 851	16.2	REMAINDER OF CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY				
Tract 360 -----	4 806	24.4	2 029	24.9	Tract 301 (pt.) -----	4 855	12.0	2 395	12.2
Tract 373 -----	5 590	12.5	2 457	11.9	Tract 351 -----	2 555	27.4	1 033	28.1
DUNKIRK CITY, CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY					Tract 352 -----	2 582	46.0	994	46.4
Tract 354 -----	3 377	15.9	1 420	15.4	Tract 353 -----	52	15.4	24	8.3
Tract 355 -----	3 396	15.8	1 493	16.0	Tract 358 (pt.) -----	415	15.4	152	15.1
Tract 356 -----	3 822	15.0	1 570	15.4	Tract 359.01 (pt.) -----	4 803	24.4	2 028	24.9
Tract 357 -----	3 394	15.4	1 469	15.9	Tract 360 (pt.) -----	4 697	47.1	2 059	47.1
Tract 360 (pt.) -----	-	-	-	Tract 361 -----	4 832	25.3	1 934	26.2	
FREDONIA VILLAGE, CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY				Tract 363 -----	7 069	26.0	4 873	22.1	
Tract 358 (pt.) -----	3 876	15.4	1 758	15.7	Tract 364 -----	5 194	13.0	2 414	12.0
Tract 359.01 (pt.) -----	4 089	16.0	1 699	16.2	Tract 365 -----	4 096	24.8	1 918	28.5
Tract 359.02 -----	2 468	16.1	90	Tract 366 -----	3 895	48.9	1 476	48.4	
Tract 360 (pt.) -----	3	100.0	1	100.0	Tract 367 -----	4 477	47.8	2 075	47.7
				Tract 368 -----	6 681	24.4	3 205	22.9	
				Tract 369 -----	3 579	15.8	1 319	16.3	
				Tract 370 -----	4 472	12.7	2 235	12.3	
				Tract 371 -----	3 865	25.8	1 638	26.4	
				Tract 372 -----	5 590	12.5	2 457	11.9	
				Tract 373 (pt.) -----	4 219	28.4	1 646	28.1	
				Tract 374 -----	4 861	24.6	1 846	26.3	
				Tract 375 -----					

11
12
13
14
15

16
17
18
19
20

APPENDIX A.

Area Classifications

CONTENTS

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC) (<i>See American Indian and Alaska Native Area</i>)		
Alaska Native Village (ANV) (<i>See American Indian and Alaska Native Area</i>)		
Alaska Native Village Statistical Area (<i>See American Indian and Alaska Native Area</i>)		
American Indian and Alaska Native Area	A-1	
American Indian Reservation (<i>See American Indian and Alaska Native Area, see County Subdivision</i>)		
American Indian Reservation and Trust Land (<i>See American Indian and Alaska Native Area</i>)		
American Samoa (<i>See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State</i>)		
Area Measurement	A-3	
Assessment District (<i>See County Subdivision</i>)		
Block	A-3	
Block Group (BG)	A-4	
Block Numbering Area (BNA) (<i>See Census Tract and Block Numbering Area</i>)		
Borough (<i>See County Subdivision, see Place</i>)		
Borough and Census Area (Alaska) (<i>See County</i>)		
Boundary Changes	A-4	
Census Area (Alaska) (<i>See County</i>)		
Census Block (<i>See Block</i>)		
Census Code (<i>See Geographic Code</i>)		
Census County Division (CCD) (<i>See County Subdivision</i>)		
Census Designated Place (CDP) (<i>See Place</i>)		
Census Division (<i>See Census Region and Census Division</i>)		
Census Geographic Code (<i>See Geographic Code</i>)		
Census Region and Census Division	A-4	
Census Subarea (Alaska) (<i>See County Subdivision</i>)		
Census Tract and Block Numbering Area	A-5	
Central City (<i>See Metropolitan Area</i>)		
Central Place (<i>See Urbanized Area</i>)		
City (<i>See Place</i>)		
Congressional District (CD)	A-6	
Consolidated City (<i>See Place</i>)		
Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA) (<i>See Metropolitan Area</i>)		
County	A-6	
County Subdivision	A-6	
Crews of Vessels (<i>See Area Measurement, see Block, see Census Tract and Block Numbering Area</i>)		
Division (<i>See Census Region and Division, see County Subdivision</i>)		
Election District (<i>See County Subdivision, see Voting District</i>)		
Extended City (<i>See Urban and Rural</i>)		
Farm (<i>See Urban and Rural</i>)		
Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code (<i>See Geographic Code</i>)		
Geographic Block Group (<i>See Block Group</i>)		
Geographic Code	A-7	
Geographic Presentation	A-7	
Gore (<i>See County Subdivision</i>)		
Grant (<i>See County Subdivision</i>)		
Guam (<i>See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State</i>)		
Hierarchical Presentation (<i>See Geographic Presentation</i>)		
Historic Areas of Oklahoma (<i>See American Indian and Alaska Native Area, Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area</i>)		
Historical Counts	A-8	
Incorporated Place (<i>See Place</i>)		
Independent City (<i>See County</i>)		
Internal Point	A-8	
Inventory Presentation (<i>See Geographic Presentation</i>)		
Land Area (<i>See Area Measurement</i>)		
Latitude (<i>See Internal Point</i>)		
Longitude (<i>See Internal Point</i>)		
Magisterial District (<i>See County Subdivision</i>)		
Metropolitan Area (MA)	A-8	
Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) (<i>See Metropolitan Area</i>)		
Minor Civil Division (MCD) (<i>See County Subdivision</i>)		
Northern Mariana Islands (<i>See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State</i>)		
Outlying Areas of the United States	A-9	
Palau (<i>See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State</i>)		
Parish (Louisiana) (<i>See County</i>)		
Parish Governing Authority District (<i>See County Subdivision</i>)		
Place	A-9	
Plantation (<i>See County Subdivision</i>)		
Population or Housing Unit Density	A-10	
Precinct (<i>See County Subdivision, see Voting District</i>)		
Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA) (<i>See Metropolitan Area</i>)		
Puerto Rico (<i>See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State</i>)		
Purchase (<i>See County Subdivision</i>)		
Region (<i>See Census Region and Census Division</i>)		
Rural (<i>See Urban and Rural</i>)		
Selected States (<i>See County Subdivision, see State</i>)		
State	A-11	
Supervisors' District (<i>See County Subdivision</i>)		
Tabulation Block Group (<i>See Block Group</i>)		
TIGER	A-11	
Town (<i>See County Subdivision, see Place</i>)		
Township (<i>See County Subdivision</i>)		
Tract (<i>See Census Tract and Block Numbering Area</i>)		
Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA) (<i>See American Indian and Alaska Native Area</i>)		
Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA) (<i>See American Indian and Alaska Native Area</i>)		
Trust Land (<i>See American Indian and Alaska Native Area</i>)		
United States	A-11	
Unorganized Territory (unorg.) (<i>See County Subdivision</i>)		
Urban and Rural	A-11	
Urbanized Area (UA)	A-12	
Village (<i>See Place</i>)		
Virgin Islands (<i>See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State</i>)		
Voting District (VTD)	A-12	
Water Area (<i>See Area Measurement</i>)		
ZIP Code®	A-13	

These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

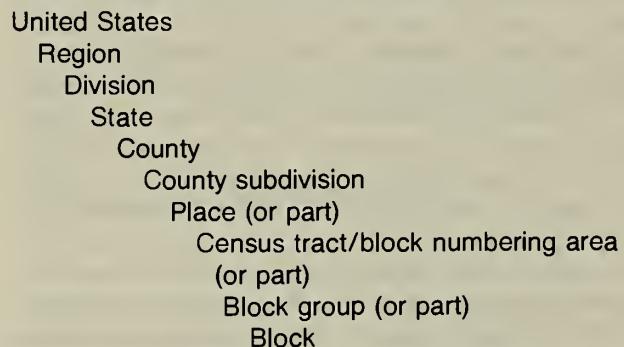
United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:



Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census

tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State
County "A"
County "B"
County "C"
Place "X"
Place "Y"
Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the interagency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels—although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.

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APPENDIX B.

Definitions of Subject Characteristics

CONTENTS

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS	B-2
Ability to Speak English (See Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English)	
Actual Hours Worked Last Week (See Employment Status)	
Age	B-2
American Indian Tribe (See Race)	
Ancestry	B-2
Carpooling (See Journey to Work)	
Children Ever Born (See Fertility)	
Citizenship	B-4
Civilian Labor Force (See Employment Status)	
Class of Worker (See Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker)	
Disability (See Mobility Limitation Status, see Self-Care Limitation Status, see Work Disability Status)	
Earnings in 1989 (See Income in 1989)	B-4
Educational Attainment	B-5
Employment Status	
Families (See Household Type and Relationship)	
Family Composition (See Household Type and Relationship)	
Family Income in 1989 (See Income in 1989)	
Family Size (See Household Type and Relationship)	
Family Type (See Household Type and Relationship)	
Farm Population (See Farm Residence under Housing Characteristics)	
Fertility	B-7
Foreign-Born Persons (See Place of Birth)	
Foster Children (See Household Type and Relationship)	
Group Quarters	B-7
Hispanic Origin	B-12
Household (See Household Type and Relationship)	
Household Income in 1989 (See Income in 1989)	
Household Language (See Language Spoken At Home and Ability to Speak English)	
Household Size (See Household Type and Relationship)	B-13
Household Type and Relationship	
Householder (See Household Type and Relationship)	
Income Deficit (See Poverty Status in 1989)	B-15
Income in 1989	
Income Type in 1989 (See Income in 1989)	
Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker	B-19
Institutionalized Persons (See Group Quarters)	
Journey to Work	B-21
Labor Force Status (See Employment Status)	
Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English	B-23
Linguistic Isolation (See Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English)	
Marital Status	B-25
Married Couples (See Marital Status)	
Means of Transportation to Work (See Journey to Work)	
Migration (See Residence in 1985)	
Mobility Limitation Status	B-26
Nativity (See Place of Birth)	
Noninstitutionalized Group Quarters (See Group Quarters)	
Occupation (See Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker)	
Own Children (See Household Type and Relationship)	
Per Capita Income (See Income in 1989)	
Period of Military Service (See Veteran Status)	
Persons in Family (See Household Type and Relationship)	
Persons in Households (See Household Type and Relationship)	
Place of Birth	B-26
Place of Work (See Journey to Work)	
Poverty Status in 1989	B-27
Presence of Children (See Household Type and Relationship)	
Private Vehicle Occupancy (See Journey to Work)	
Race	B-28
Reference Week	B-31
Related Children (See Household Type and Relationship)	
Residence in 1985	B-32
School Enrollment and Labor Force Status	B-33
School Enrollment and Type of School	B-33
Self-Care Limitation Status	B-34
Sex	B-34
Spanish Origin (See Hispanic Origin)	
Stepfamily (See Household Type and Relationship)	
Subfamily (See Household Type and Relationship)	
Time Leaving Home to Go to Work (See Journey to Work)	
Travel Time to Work (See Journey to Work)	
Type of School (See School Enrollment and Type of School)	
Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989 (See Work Status in 1989)	
Veteran Status	B-34
Weeks Worked in 1989 (See Work Status in 1989)	
Work Disability Status	B-35
Work Status in 1989	B-35
Worker (See Employment Status, see Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker, see Journey to Work, see Work Status in 1989)	
Workers in Family in 1989 (See Work Status in 1989)	
Year of Entry	B-36
Years of Military Service (See Veteran Status)	
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS	B-36
Acreage	B-37
Age of Structure (See Year Structure Built)	
Agricultural Sales	B-38
Bedrooms	B-38
Boarded-Up Status	B-38
Business on Property	B-38
Condominium Fee	B-39
Condominium Status	B-39
Congregate Housing (See Meals Included in Rent)	
Contract Rent	B-39
Crop Sales (See Agricultural Sales)	
Duration of Vacancy	B-40
Farm Residence	B-40
Gross Rent	B-40
Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989	B-41
Homeowner Vacancy Rate (See Vacancy Status)	
House Heating Fuel	B-41
Housing Units (See Living Quarters)	
Insurance for Fire, Hazard, and Flood	B-41
Kitchen Facilities	B-41
Living Quarters	B-36
Meals Included in Rent	B-41
Mobile Home Costs	B-42
Months Vacant (See Duration of Vacancy)	
Mortgage Payment	B-42
Mortgage Status	B-42
Occupied Housing Units (See Living Quarters)	
Owner-Occupied Housing Units (See Tenure)	
Persons in Unit	B-43
Persons Per Room	B-43
Plumbing Facilities	B-43
Poverty Status of Households in 1989	B-43
Real Estate Taxes	B-43
Rental Vacancy Rate (See Vacancy Status)	
Renter-Occupied Housing Units (See Tenure)	
Rooms	B-44
Second or Junior Mortgage Payment	B-44
Selected Monthly Owner Costs	B-44
Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989	B-45

CONTENTS—Con.

Sewage Disposal	B-45
Source of Water	B-45
Telephone in Housing Unit	B-45
Tenure	B-46
Type of Structure (<i>See Units in Structure</i>)	B-46
Units in Structure	B-47
Usual Home Elsewhere	B-47
Utilities	B-47
Vacancy Status	B-47
Vacant Housing Units (<i>See Living Quarters</i>)	B-48
Value	B-48
Vehicles Available	B-48
Year Householder Moved Into Unit	B-49
Year Structure Built	B-49
DERIVED MEASURES	
Interpolation	B-49
Mean	B-49
Median	B-49
Percentages, Rates, and Ratios	B-50
Quartile	B-50

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guàm, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be "high school dropouts." There is no restriction on when they "dropped out" of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, "Median school years completed" was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. "Percent high school graduate or higher" and "Percent bachelor's degree or higher" are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, "Percent high school graduate or higher" can be calculated and "Percent bachelor's degree or higher" can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether "completed the fourth year of college," "completed the senior year of college," and "college graduate" were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of "college graduates" from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and "Associate" degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as "Not in Labor Force.". In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) "at work"—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were "with a job but not at work"—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of "actual hours" differs from that of "usual hours" described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may underestimate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons "at work" is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed "with a job, but not at work" is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see "Reference Week").

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. All persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, "shelters for abused women" are included in the category "other noninstitutional group quarters."

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or "T-Night" enumeration at YMCA's, YWCA's, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of "types of group quarters":

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an "I," for institutional, or an "N," for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an "Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List." (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America's total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of "care" only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: "halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)" and "wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere," which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, "Group homes" is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with "Other group homes" only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers' dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase "inmates of institutions" was changed to "institutionalized persons." Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as "other persons in group quarters," and the phrase "staff residents" was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include "hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse" and "military hospitals for the chronically ill." The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—"Mexican," "Puerto Rican," or "Cuban"—as well as those who indicated that they were of "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin. Persons of "Other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the "other Spanish/Hispanic" category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under "Household Type and Relationship.")

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person's mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person's mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word "descent" was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term "Mexican-Amer." used in 1980 was shortened further to "Mexican-Am." to reduce misreporting (of "American") in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as "other Spanish/Hispanic" to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the "Mexican-Amer." category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-American" and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder

is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of "married-couple families" or "married-couple households" in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of "married persons with spouse present" in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as "spouse." For sample tabulations, the number of "married persons with spouse present" includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.

6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.

7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.

8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtain summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these sub-categories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work underestimate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in

question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
Other Indo-European	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	Cambodian
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
	Vietnamese	
	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
All other languages	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	
	Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as "separated."

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of "now married, spouse present" males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term "never married" which replaces the term "single" in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as "Born abroad, country not specified."

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as "Native." Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 ($\$12,674 \times 1.25$) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310									
Under 65 years.....	6,451	\$6,451								
65 years and over	5,947	5,947								
Two persons.....	8,076									
Householder under 65 years...	8,343	8,303	\$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990						
Four persons	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619					
Five persons.....	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572				
Six persons.....	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259			
Seven persons.....	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828		
Eight persons	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230	
Nine or more persons	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flathead) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philipine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising “Other Asian.”

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as “Pacific Islander” by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as “Hawaiian” as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan—Includes persons who indicated their race as “Samoan” or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as “Guamanian” or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising “Other Pacific Islander.”

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the “White,” “Black,” “American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut,” and the “Asian or Pacific Islander” race categories described above. Persons reporting in the “Other race” category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—“Indian (Amer.),” “Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API),” and “Other race”—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses “Comparability.”)

The written entries under “Indian (Amer.)” and “Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)” were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the “Other race” category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under “Other race” underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father’s (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the “Other race” circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for “Other race” and “Other API” responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the “Other race” category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander ¹
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian ³
Laotian	Micronesian ³
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian ¹	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian ³
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified ²	

¹In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Inmigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Inmigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the inmigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

Level of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two "Korean conflict" categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report "2 years").

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, "September 1980 or later" was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1989." All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1989." Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as "Did not work in 1989."

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may underestimate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent".)

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No

cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$10,000" is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category "\$500,000 or more"

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly over-reported; the number of vans and trucks slightly under-reported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (-).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C.

Accuracy of the Data

CONTENTS

Confidentiality of the Data	C-1
Editing of Unacceptable Data	C-9
Errors in the Data	C-2
Estimation Procedure	C-5
Sample Design	C-1

INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$\text{SE}_{\hat{x}}$ and $\text{SE}_{\hat{y}}$ of estimates \hat{x} and \hat{y} :

$$\text{SE}_{(\hat{x} + \hat{y})} = \text{SE}_{(\hat{x} - \hat{y})} = \sqrt{(\text{SE}_{\hat{x}})^2 + (\text{SE}_{\hat{y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$\text{SE}_{(\hat{x}/\hat{y})} = \frac{\hat{x}}{\hat{y}} \sqrt{\frac{(\text{SE}_{\hat{x}})^2}{\hat{x}^2} + \frac{(\text{SE}_{\hat{y}})^2}{\hat{y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as $N/2$). Treat $N/2$ as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about $N/2$. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about $N/2$. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about $N/2$. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$\begin{aligned} \text{SE}(9,948) &= \sqrt{5(9,948)(1 - 9,948/21,220)} \\ &= 163 \text{ persons.} \end{aligned}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$\begin{aligned} [9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)] \\ \text{or} \\ 9,654 \text{ to } 10,242 \end{aligned}$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{SE}(6.7) &= \sqrt{(\text{SE}(62.6))^2 + (\text{SE}(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2} \\ &= 1.34 \text{ percentage points} \end{aligned}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$\begin{aligned} [6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)] \\ \text{or} \\ 4.50 \text{ to } 8.90 \end{aligned}$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$\begin{aligned} 9948/9314 &= 1.07 \\ \text{SE } (1.07) &= \left(\frac{9948}{9314} \right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}} \\ &= .029 \end{aligned}$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$\begin{aligned} [1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)] \\ \text{or} \\ 1.02 \text{ to } 1.12 \end{aligned}$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit

Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18

6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
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11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

17	Persons in Group Quarters
	Persons in Group Quarters

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| 1 | Householder |
| 2 | Nonhouseholder |

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White
	Persons of Hispanic Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
19-36	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
37-72	Black Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
73-108	Asian or Pacific Islander Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
109-144	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
145-180	Other Race (includes those races not listed above) Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

	All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

STAGE IV: TENURE/ RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/ VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner	Renter
	White Householder	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin	Householder of Hispanic origin
	Value	Rent
1	Less than \$20,000	Less than \$100
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999	\$100 to \$199
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999	\$200 to \$299
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999	\$300 to \$399
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999	\$400 to \$499
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999	\$500 to \$599
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999	\$600 to \$749
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999	\$750 to \$999
9	\$300,000 or more	\$1,000 or more
10	Other ¹	No cash rent
11-20	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin Same value categories as groups 1 through 10	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin Same rent categories as groups 101 through 120
21-40	Black Householder Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20	Black Householder Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120
41-60	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120
61-80	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120
81-100	Householder of Other Race Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20	Householder of Other Race Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120
		Vacant Housing Units
		1 Vacant for rent
		2 Vacant for sale
		3 Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional canvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹	Size of publication area ²													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N})}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B} \hat{p} (100 - \hat{p})}$$

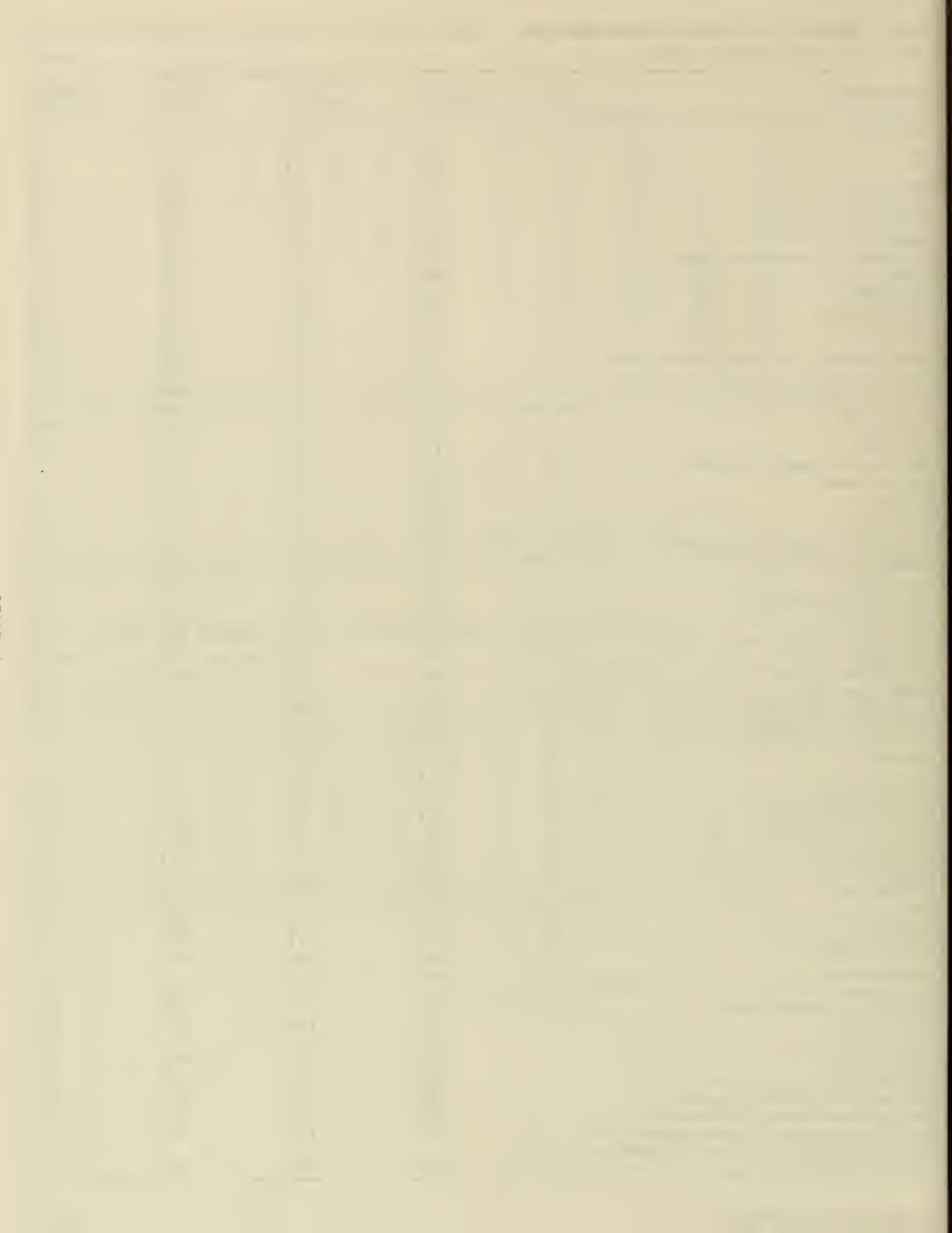
B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—New York

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status	1.3	0.9	0.5	0.4
Household type and relationship	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.5
Children ever born	2.6	2.2	1.3	1.1
Work disability and mobility limitation status	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Ancestry	2.1	1.6	0.9	0.7
Place of birth	2.3	2.3	1.3	1.1
Citizenship	1.8	1.5	0.9	0.7
Residence in 1985	2.3	2.0	1.1	0.9
Year of entry	1.6	1.2	0.6	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.7	1.5	0.8	0.7
Educational attainment.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.8	1.5	0.8	0.7
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.5
Household type	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.5
Family type.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Group quarters.....	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.7
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.5
Employment status.....	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Industry.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.5
Number of workers in family.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
Place of work.....	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.6
Means of transportation to work	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
Travel time to work.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.5	1.2	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.7	1.3	0.8	0.6
Poverty status in 1989 (families)	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.7	1.2	0.7	0.6
HOUSING				
Age of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.5
Condominium status.....	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year structure built	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Kitchen facilities	1.4	1.1	0.5	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
Sewage disposal	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
House heating fuel	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5



APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures	D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules	D-1
Processing Procedures	D-4

ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

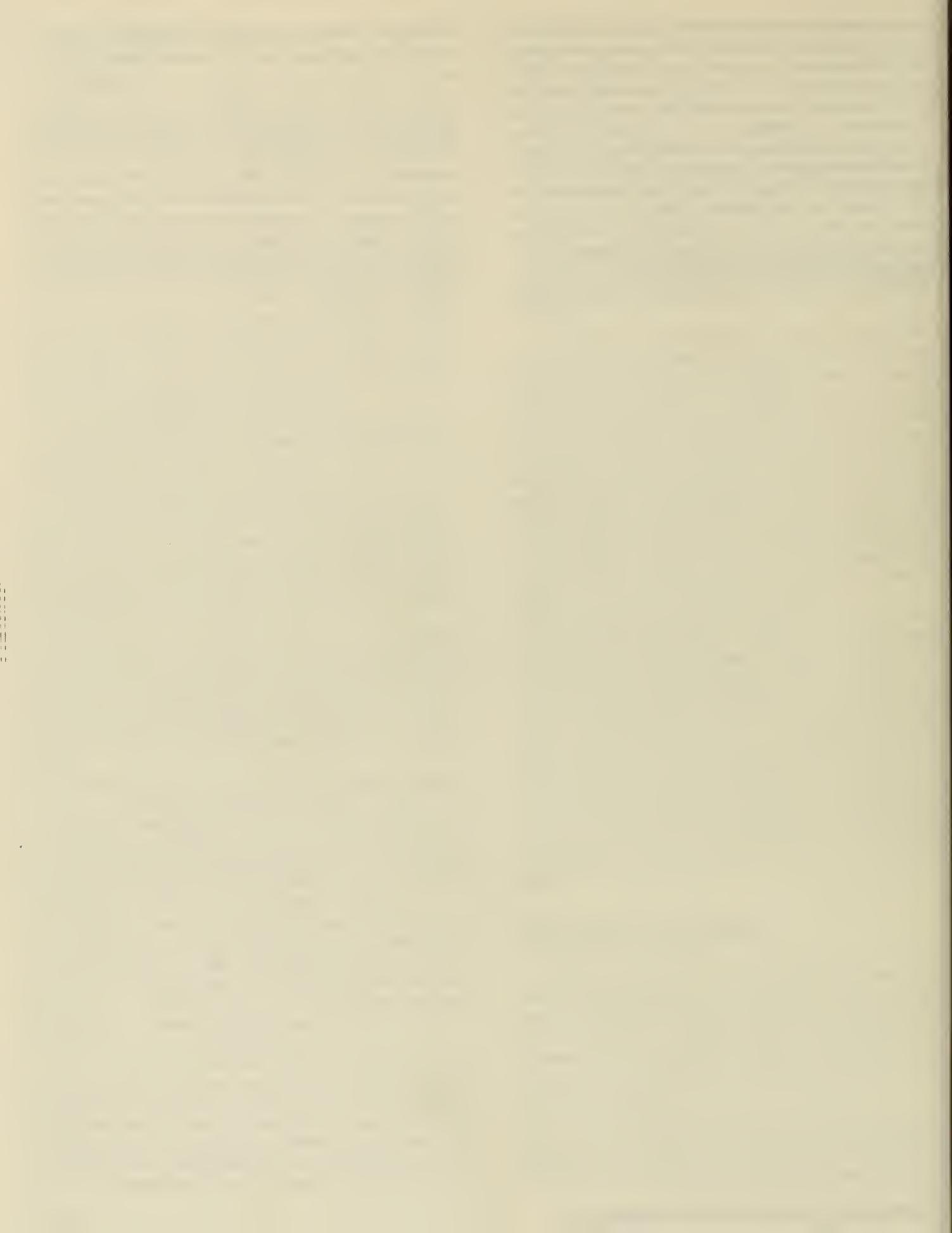
Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries on the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.



APPENDIX E.

Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the **1990** **U.S. Census** **Form**

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
How to fill out your census form	2
Example	2
Your answers are confidential	2
Instructions for the census questions	3-11
What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12

CENSUS '90

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS



D-4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
4 1	1 9 4 9	0 9	1 9 8 1
0 0 0 0 0	1 ● 8 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 ● 0 0	1 ● 8 0 0 0 0
1 0 1 0 1 ●	9 ● 1 0 1 0	1 0 1 0 1 0	9 ● 1 0 1 ●
2 0 2 0	2 0 2 0	2 0 2 0	2 0 2 0
3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0
4 ● 4 0	4 ● 4 0	4 0 4 0	4 0 4 0
5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0
6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0
7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0
8 0 8 0	8 0 8 0	8 0 8 0	8 ● 8 0
9 0 9 0	9 0 9 ●	9 0 9 ●	9 0 9 0

Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

- 1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.
If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.
 - b. If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.
 2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1. If Other relative of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.
If the Stepson / stepdaughter of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark Stepson / stepdaughter but do not mark Natural-born or adopted son / daughter. In other words, Stepson / stepdaughter takes precedence over Adopted son / daughter.
 4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.
If you fill the Indian (Amer.) circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).
If you fill the Other API circle [under Asian or Pacific Islander (API)], only print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the Other API category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.
If you fill the Other race circle, be sure to print the name of the race. If the person considers himself/herself to be White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut, fill one circle only. Please do not print the race in the boxes.
The Black or Negro category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.
All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.
 5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the Example on page 2 of this guide.
 6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark Never married.
 7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadorian, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.
If you fill the Yes, other Spanish / Hispanic circle, print one group. A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the No (not Spanish / Hispanic) circle. Note that the term "Mexican-Am." refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.
All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.
- ## Instructions for Question H1a through H1b
- H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as Yes. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as No.
 - b. If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as Yes. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as No.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

- H2.** Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a **one-family detached house**; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

- H3.** Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

- H4.** Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is not owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is not paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

- H5a.** Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

- b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

- H6.** If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

- H7a.** Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid: Multiply rent by: If rent is paid: Divide rent by:
By the day 30 4 times a year 3
By the week 4 2 times a year 6
Every other week 2 Once a year 12

- b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

- H8.** The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

- H9.** Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

- H10.** Mark **Yes, have all three facilities** if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

- H11.** The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

- H12.** Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

- H13.** Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

- H14.** Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

- Solar energy** is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

- H15.** If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

- Drilled wells**, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

- H16.** A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank or cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

- H17.** Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, *not* the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

- H18.** A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

- H19a.** Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

- b. *This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.*

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

- H20.** If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**
If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**
If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.
The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.
Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.
- H21.** Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.
- H22.** When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.
- H23a.** The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.
b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.
Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.
- H24a.** A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.
b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.
- H25.** A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.
- H26.** Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

- 9.** A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.
- 10.** If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.
- 11.** Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.
A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.
- 12.** Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.
Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.
Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.
Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.
Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.
- 13.** Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.
Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).
Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.
A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

- 14a.** Mark Yes if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark No if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).
- b.** If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark No, **lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark Yes if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

- 15.** Mark Yes if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark Yes for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- 17a.** For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two Yes, active duty circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark Yes, **service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark No. Count World War II Merchant Marine Seaman service as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.

- 18.** Mark Yes to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark Yes to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.

- 19.** Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

- 20.** Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

21a. Count as work — Mark Yes:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark No:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

- 22a.** Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

- d.** If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

- e.** If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.

- 23a.** If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.

- b.** If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon, fill the **a.m.** circle.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.
Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.
Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.
Some examples of what to enter:
Enter a description like the following –
Metal furniture manufacturing **Do not enter –**
Furniture company
Retail grocery store **Do not enter –**
Grocery store
Petroleum refining **Do not enter –**
Oil company
Cattle ranch **Do not enter –**
Ranch
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.
Some examples of what to enter:
Enter a description like the following –
Production clerk **Do not enter –**
Clerk
Carpenter's helper **Do not enter –**
Helper
Auto engine mechanic **Do not enter –**
Mechanic
Registered nurse **Do not enter –**
Nurse
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.
Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.
For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
b. Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.
If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all* jobs *before* deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of incorporated businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.
Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.
Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose primary source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers before Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.
Do not include the following as income in any item:
 - Refunds or rebates of any kind
 - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
 - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
 - Inheritances or insurance settlements
 - Any type of loan
 - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About – Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

CENSUS '90



OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM

Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started—and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.
Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana — (For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

- 1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.**

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

- 1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle → ○ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.**

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

PLEASE ALSO ANSWER HOUSING QUESTIONS ON PAGE 3

	PERSON 1		PERSON 2	
	Last name	First name Middle initial	Last name	First name Middle initial
Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.				
2. How is this person related to PERSON 1? Fill ONE circle for each person. If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.			If a RELATIVE of Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Natural-born <input type="radio"/> Father/mother <input type="radio"/> or adopted <input type="radio"/> Grandchild <input type="radio"/> son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Other relative <input type="radio"/> Stepson/ stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> _____	
3. Sex Fill ONE circle for each person.	<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female	<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female
4. Race Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be. If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. →	<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) → <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut		<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) → <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut	
If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API), print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. → If Other race, print race. →	Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →		Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →	
5. Age and year of birth a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box. b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.	a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0	1 ● 8 0 0 0 0 9 ○ 1 0 1 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 ○ 1 0 1 0	1 ● 8 0 0 0 0 9 ○ 1 0 1 0
	2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0	2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0	2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0	2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0
6. Marital status Fill ONE circle for each person.	<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced		<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced	
7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin? Fill ONE circle for each person. If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group. →	<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →		<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →	
FOR CENSUS USE →	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	

H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?

- 1989 or 1990
- 1985 to 1988
- 1980 to 1984
- 1970 to 1979
- 1960 to 1969
- 1959 or earlier

H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?

- No bedroom
- 1 bedroom
- 2 bedrooms
- 3 bedrooms
- 4 bedrooms
- 5 or more bedrooms

H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?

- Yes, have all three facilities
- No

H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?

- Yes
- No

H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?

- Yes
- No

H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?

- None
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7 or more

H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?

- Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood
- Gas: bottled, tank, or LP
- Electricity
- Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.
- Coal or coke
- Wood
- Solar energy
- Other fuel
- No fuel used

H15. Do you get water from —

- A public system such as a city water department, or private company?
- An individual drilled well?
- An individual dug well?
- Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.?

H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?

- Yes, connected to public sewer
- No, connected to septic tank or cesspool
- No, use other means

H17. About when was this building first built?

- 1989 or 1990
- 1985 to 1988
- 1980 to 1984
- 1970 to 1979
- 1960 to 1969
- 1950 to 1959
- 1940 to 1949
- 1939 or earlier
- Don't know

H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?

- Yes
- No

If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.

H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?

- Yes — Skip to H20
- No

b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?

- None
- \$1 to \$999
- \$1,000 to \$2,499
- \$2,500 to \$4,999
- \$5,000 to \$9,999
- \$10,000 or more

H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment?

If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

a. Electricity

\$.00
Yearly cost — Dollars

OR

- Included in rent or in condominium fee
- No charge or electricity not used

b. Gas

\$.00
Yearly cost — Dollars

OR

- Included in rent or in condominium fee
- No charge or gas not used

c. Water

\$.00
Yearly cost — Dollars

OR

- Included in rent or in condominium fee
- No charge

d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.

\$.00
Yearly cost — Dollars

OR

- Included in rent or in condominium fee
- No charge or these fuels not used

INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

\$.00
----	--	-----

Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

 None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

\$.00
----	--	-----

Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

 None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

- Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt
- Yes, contract to purchase
- No — Skip to H24a

Go to H23b

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

\$.00
----	--	-----

Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

- No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

- Yes, taxes included in payment
- No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

- Yes, insurance included in payment
- No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

- Yes
- No — Skip to H25

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

\$.00
----	--	-----

Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

- No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —
H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

\$.00
----	--	-----

Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —
H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

\$.00
----	--	-----

Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. →

PERSON 1		
Last name	First name	Middle initial
8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born? 7		
(Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)		
9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States?		
<input type="radio"/> Yes, born in the United States — Skip to 11 █ <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas <input type="radio"/> Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents <input type="radio"/> Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization <input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen of the United States		
10. When did this person come to the United States to stay? █		
<input type="radio"/> 1987 to 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1985 or 1986 <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1982 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964 <input type="radio"/> 1980 or 1981 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> Before 1950		
11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college? █ Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree.		
<input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private school, private college		
12. How much school has this person COMPLETED? █ Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received.		
<input type="radio"/> No school completed <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten <input type="radio"/> 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade <input type="radio"/> 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade <input type="radio"/> 9th grade <input type="radio"/> 10th grade <input type="radio"/> 11th grade <input type="radio"/> 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA <input type="radio"/> HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED) <input type="radio"/> Some college but no degree <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Occupational program <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Academic program <input type="radio"/> Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS) <input type="radio"/> Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA) <input type="radio"/> Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD) █ <input type="radio"/> Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD)		
13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin? █ (See instruction guide for further information.)		
<small>(For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadorian, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)</small>		
14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)? █		
<input type="radio"/> Born after April 1, 1985 — Go to questions for the next person <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to 15a <input type="radio"/> No		
b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)? █		
(1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country 7 <small>(If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.)</small>		
(2) Name of county in the U.S. 7 		
(3) Name of city or town in the U.S. 7 		
(4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, lived outside the city/town limits		
15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home? █		
<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 16		
b. What is this language? 7		
 <small>(For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese)</small>		
c. How well does this person speak English? █		
<input type="radio"/> Very well <input type="radio"/> Not well <input type="radio"/> Well <input type="radio"/> Not at all		
16. When was this person born? █		
<input type="radio"/> Born before April 1, 1975 — Go to 17a <input type="radio"/> Born April 1, 1975 or later — Go to questions for the next person		
17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide. █		
<input type="radio"/> Yes, now on active duty <input type="radio"/> Yes, on active duty in past, but not now <input type="radio"/> Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — Skip to 18 <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 18		
b. Was active-duty military service during — █ Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.		
<input type="radio"/> September 1980 or later <input type="radio"/> May 1975 to August 1980 <input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975) <input type="radio"/> February 1955—July 1964 <input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955) <input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940—July 1947) <input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917—November 1918) <input type="radio"/> Any other time		
c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had? █		
 Years		
18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which — █		
<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
b. Prevents this person from working at a job? █		
<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty — █		
a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
If this person is a female — █		
20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted. █		
None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>		
21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK? █		
<input type="radio"/> Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.) <input type="radio"/> No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — Skip to 25		
b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked. █		
 Hours		
22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK? █ If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.		
a. Address (Number and street) 7		
 <small>(If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.)</small>		
b. Name of city, town, or post office 7		
		
c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town? █		
<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, outside the city/town limits		
d. County 7		
		
e. State 7		
		
f. ZIP Code 7		
		

23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.

- Car, truck, or van
- Bus or trolley bus
- Streetcar or trolley car
- Subway or elevated
- Railroad
- Ferryboat
- Taxicab
- Motorcycle
- Bicycle
- Walked
- Worked at home
- Other method

If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.

b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?

- Drove alone
- 2 people
- 3 people
- 4 people
- 5 people
- 6 people
- 7 to 9 people
- 10 or more people

24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?

- a.m.
- p.m.

b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?

Minutes — Skip to 28

25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?

- Yes, on layoff
- Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
- No

26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

- Yes
- No — Skip to 27

b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?

- No, already has a job
- No, temporarily ill
- No, other reasons (in school, etc.)
- Yes, could have taken a job

27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?

- 1990
- 1989
- 1988
- 1985 to 1987
- Go to 28
- 1980 to 1984
- 1979 or earlier
- Never worked

28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY.

ACTIVITY. Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.

28. Industry or Employer

a. For whom did this person work?

If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle → and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

(Name of company, business, or other employer)

b. What kind of business or industry was this?

Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)

c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle

- Manufacturing
- Wholesale trade
- Retail trade
- Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)

29. Occupation

a. What kind of work was this person doing?

(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icter)

b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?

(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)

30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle

- Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions
- Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization
- Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)
- State GOVERNMENT employee
- Federal GOVERNMENT employee
- SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
- SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
- Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?

- Yes
- No — Skip to 32

b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989?

Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Weeks

c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?

Hours

32. INCOME IN 1989 —

Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989.

For income received jointly, see instruction guide.

If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.

- Yes → \$
- No

Annual amount — Dollars

b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.

- Yes → \$
- No

Annual amount — Dollars

c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.

- Yes → \$
- No

Annual amount — Dollars

d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.

- Yes → \$
- No

Annual amount — Dollars

e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement

- Yes → \$
- No

Annual amount — Dollars

f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.

- Yes → \$
- No

Annual amount — Dollars

g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.

- Yes → \$
- No

Annual amount — Dollars

h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.

- Yes → \$
- No

Annual amount — Dollars

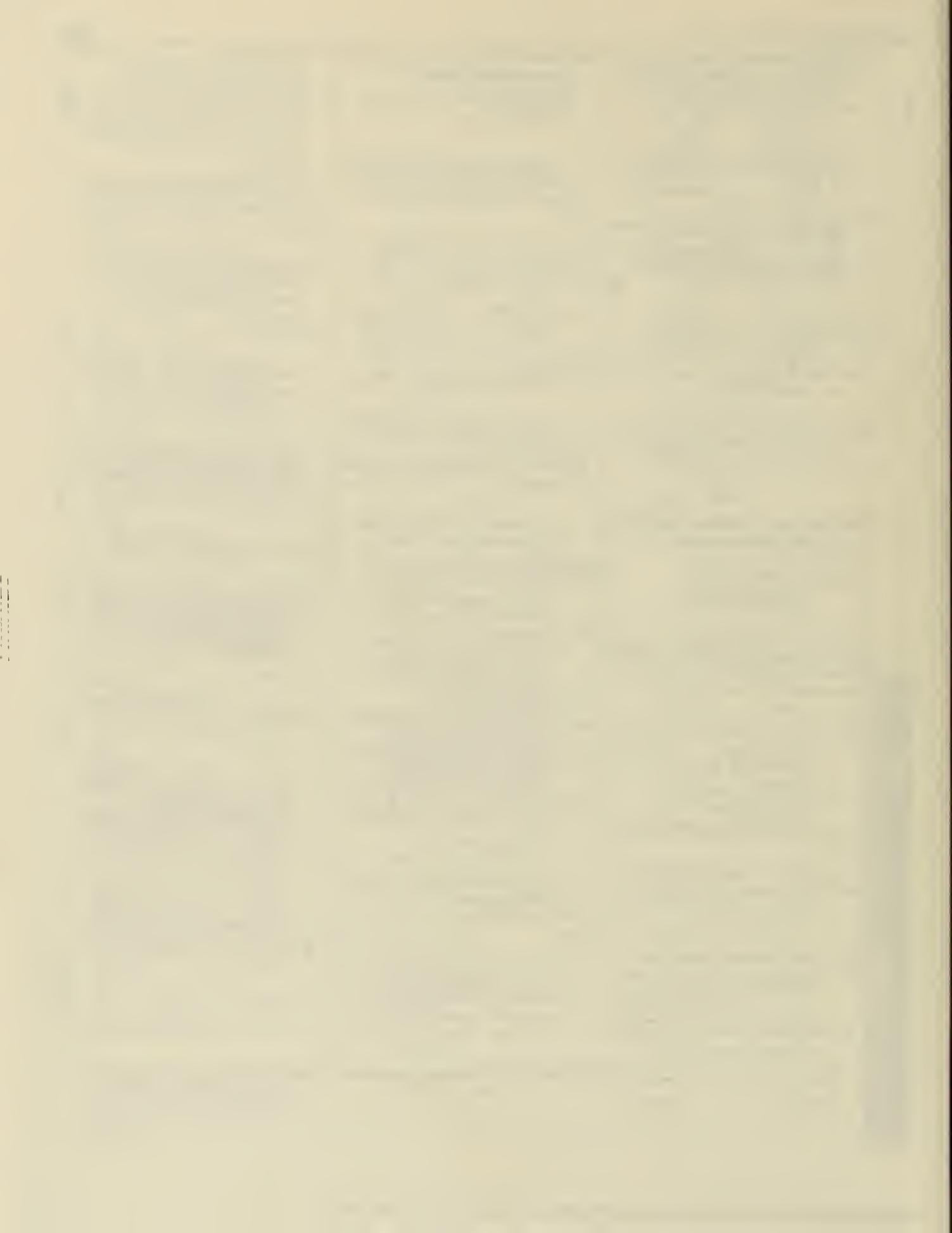
33. What was this person's total income in 1989?

Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

- None OR \$
- .00

Annual amount — Dollars

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.



APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
Geographic Products	F-3
Other Census Bureau Resources	F-5
Reference Materials	F-4
Sources of Assistance	F-4

The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)—These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations—UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line™ files. TIGER/Line™ files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line™ files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide.* This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program.* A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics.* A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community.* A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers.* A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base.* A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You.* The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

• *Monthly Product Announcement.* A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.

- *Census Catalog and Guide.* A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People*: Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry*: Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction*: Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms*: Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments*: Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade*: Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations*: Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship
Sex
Race
Age
Marital status
Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of units in structure
Number of rooms in unit
Tenure—owned or rented
Value of home or monthly rent
Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:
Education—enrollment and attainment
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.
Ancestry
Language spoken at home
Migration (residence in 1985)
Disability
Fertility
Veteran status

Housing

Year moved into residence
Number of bedrooms
Plumbing and kitchen facilities
Telephone in unit
Vehicles available
Heating fuel
Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Year structure built
Condominium status
Farm residence
Shelter costs, including utilities

Economic characteristics:

Labor force
Occupation, industry, and class of worker
Place of work and journey to work
Work experience in 1989
Income in 1989
Year last worked

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CPH-1	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
100-Percent and Sample Data				
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Sample Data				
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.				
100-Percent Data—Con.				
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CP-2	Social and Eco- nomic Characteris- tics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Eco- nomic Characteris- tics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Eco- nomic Characteris- tics for Metropoli- tan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Eco- nomic Characteris- tics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdi- visions of 1,000 or more inhab- itants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geo- graphic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reser- vations, trust lands, tribal jurisdic- tion statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhab- itants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census sub- jects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

**Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹**

	Geographic areas	Description
	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	B ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
STF 1 (100 percent)	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas
	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's
STF 2 (100 percent)	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's
	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	B ³	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State
STF 3 (Sample)	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

**Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹**

Geographic areas

Description

STF 4 (Sample)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	B	State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	Various computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series).	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/ Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
5 Percent—PUMS Areas	MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants	
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)	Same as for 5-percent sample	
3 Percent—Elderly	As above, but includes only households with at least one person age 60 or more	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas or standard areas
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	

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APPENDIX G. Maps

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).

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